



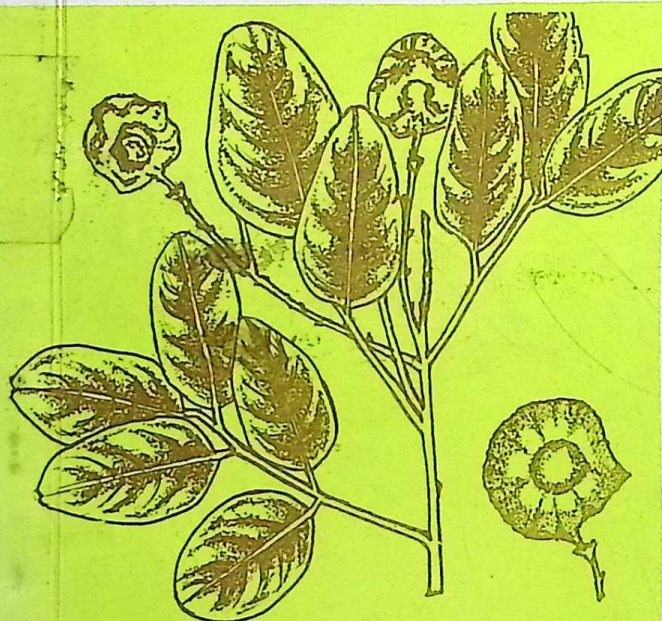
INDIA



KAPIKATCHU = MUCUNA PRURITA HOOK.

आंध्रप्रदेश के पूर्वी एवं
पश्चिमी गोदावरी
जनपदों की औषध
वनस्पतियाँ

Contribution to the Medico-
Botany of East Godavari
and West Godavari
Districts of Andhra Pradesh



BIJASARA = PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM ROXB.



KUPEELU = STRYCHNOS NUX - VOMICA LINN.



CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AYURVEDA AND SIDDHA
(Ministry of Health & Family Welfare) Govt. of India, NEW DELHI.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE MEDICO-BOTANY OF EAST GODAVARI
AND
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH



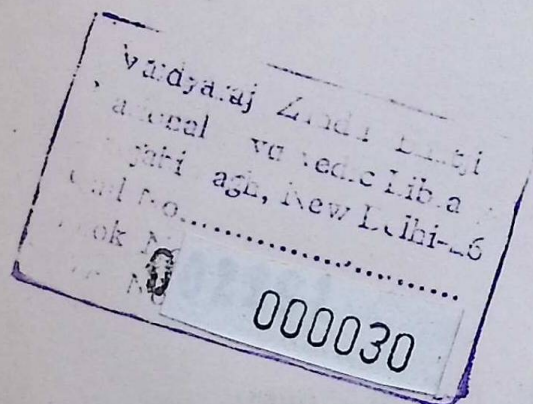
CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH
IN AYURVEDA AND SIDDHA
(Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)
Government of India
New Delhi
1989

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P R E F A C E

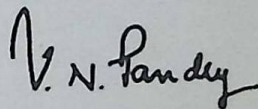
The valuable sound knowledge of the morphology and the qualities of the drug is still preserved with the forest dwellers or the adivasis of the country. This traditional knowledge is now depleting due to modernisation and industrialisation. The survey of geographically rich areas helps to promote research work and to unearth, preserve and to utilize natural treasure and traditional knowledge pertaining to it for the welfare of suffering mankind.

The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, has undertaken some special medico-botanical surveys in some of the important areas of the country. The present work a special medico-botanical survey conducted in the forests on either side of the famous Godavari river, covering the East and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh, is one of such surveys.

The survey team of the Regional Research Centre (Ay.) Vijayawada (A.P.) has particularly surveyed, the interesting forest areas of the Papi hills and Maredumilli forests, besides other areas of the two districts from 16.12.80 to 8.1.81. The general notes on topography, vegetation, flora, medicinal plants etc. have been recorded together with collection of specimens/raw drugs.

The local adivasis/tribals were interrogated for recording first hand information on the socio-religious customs and medicinal lores.

The present data particularly on the medicinal wealth including the folk practices will be of immense importance for the Government agencies, including scientists, teachers, research workers and drug manufacturers etc. in their respective fields, particularly for the welfare of the economically backward classes of the area.



(V.N. PANDEY)
Director, CCRAS/8
Chief Editor

Dated: 7.7.1988

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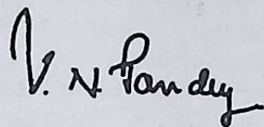
The present monograph entitled "Contribution to the Medico-Botany of East Godavari and West Godavari Districts of Andhra Pradesh" is the valuable result of a special medico-botanical survey conducted in the forests on either side of the famous Godavari river covering two districts viz., the East Godavari District and West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh. The Council is indebted for providing financial support for this survey work to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The Council is grateful to the respectable Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare as President and Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare as Vice President of the Governing Body of the Council respectively, Members of the Governing Body, Finance Committee, Scientific Advisory Committee (Ayurveda) and Senior Officers of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for their valuable guidance and encouragement.

The Council is thankful to Dr. T. Seshagiri Rao, Ex-Assistant Director Incharge of the Regional Research Centre (Ayurveda), Vijayawada (A.P.), for his interest and involvement to survey and research works.

The Council is also thankful to the Director, Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta, and the Regional Botanist, Botanical Survey of India, Southern Circle, Coimbatore, for providing facilities for consultation of the libraries and the herbaria. The co-operation extended by Chief-Conservator of forests, Andhra Pradesh; Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officers of Eluru, Kakinada and Rajahmundry Forest Divisions; other forest authorities and also the local tribals for their co-operation during the field work is also acknowledgable.

The Council extends its thanks, to survey team comprising Dr. Koppula Hemadri, Shri G. Nagappa, Shri Manikya Rao, and Shri G. Subba Rao, respectively Research Officer (Botany), Driver, Field Attendant and Attendant for their labour to complete the entrusted work, Dr. O.P. Gupta, Assistant Director, (Pharmacognosy) Head Quarters, for co-ordinating the entire Medico-Botanical Survey Work, Dr. D.D. Chaturvedi, Assistant Director Incharge for helping in the drafting of the Monograph, Dr. K.V. Billore, Research Officer (Botany) for editing the manuscript and Dr. K.C. Audichya, Research Officer (Ayurveda) for checking the folklore, Shri R.K. Issar, Research Officer (Pharmacognosy), Shri D.K. Jain, Assistant Research Officer (Publication) and the staff of the Publication Division of the Council for their co-ordination for this publication.

Last but not the least, the Council is thankful to one and all the members of the Institute of Vijayawada who have helped in the completion of this work, and to M/s Vijayawada Offset Printers & Vijaya Commercial Institute, Vijayawada for timely cooperation in printing.



(V.N. PANDEY)
Director, CCRAS &
Chief Editor

Dated: 7.7.1988

Contributor:

Dr. Koppula Hemadri
Survey Officer
Regional Research Centre (Ay.)
CCRAS
VIJAYAWADA (A.P.)

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Preface</i>	i
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	iii
<i>List of Illustrations</i>	viii
सारांश	x
<i>Summary</i>	xi
I. Introduction	1
II. The Land: Topography, Geology, Health & Climate	3
III. The People: i) The tribals - general information	7
ii) Socio-religious customs of local tribals based on interrogation	8
IV. Vegetation and Medicinal Flora	13
V. Check-list of important Medicinal Plants	19
VI. A Note on the Economics of the Medicinal plants in East Godavari and West Godavari Districts	31
VII. Folk-lore Medicine and Ethno-Botany	33
Miscellaneous claims	63
Selected Bibliographic References	69
Appendix: List of plants observed and collected from East & West Godavari Districts (Andhra Pradesh) during Medio-Botanical Survey 1980-81	72
	- 116
	vii

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Papi Hills on either side of the river Godavari
2. A tribal family in its habitat about Maredumilli
3. Konda Reddi Couple of Papi Hills
4. *Terminalia bellirica* (Vibhitaka)
5. *Adhatoda vasica* (Vasa)
6. *Mimosa pudica* (Lajjalu)
7. *Argyreia nervosa* (Vridha daru)
8. *Aristolochia bracteolata* (Keetamari)
9. *Solanum surattense* (Kantakari)
10. *Andrographis paniculata* (Bhunimba)
11. *Sida cordifolia* (Bala)
12. *Cardiospermum halicacabum* (Sata Kratulata)
13. *Hemidesmus indicus* (Sveta Sariba)
14. *Operculina turpethum* (Trivrit)
15. *Diplocyclos palmatus* (Lingini)
16. *Randia dumetorum* (Madana)
17. *Leonotis nepetifolia* (Grandhiparni)
18. *Strychnos potatorum* (Kataka)
19. Seeds of *Strychnos nuxvomica* (Kupeelu)
20. *Theobroma cacao* - the Cocoa tree
21. *Nicotiana tabacum* - the Tobacco plant
22. *Zingiber officinale* (Ardraka)
23. *Terminalia arjuna* (Arjuna)

24. *Phanera vahlli* - Root is useful
in Urticaria (Seeta Pitha)
25. *Aristolochia indica* (Ishwari)
26. *Clitoria ternatea* (Aparajita)
27. *Centella asiatica* (Mandukaparni)
28. *Marsilea minuta* (Chatushpatri)
29. *Mucuna prurita* (Kapikatchu)
30. *Plumbago rosea* (Rakta Chitraka)
31. *Anogeissus latifolia* (Dhava)
32. *Semecarpus anacardium* (Bhallataka)
33. *Vernonia anthelmintica* (Vana jeeraka)

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आन्ध्र प्रदेश के पूर्वी एवं पश्चिमी गोदावरी जनपदों की औषध - वनस्पतियाँ

सारांश

प्रस्तुत प्रकाशन क्षेत्रीय आयुर्वेद अनुसंधान केन्द्र, विजयवाड़ा के औषध पादप सर्वेक्षण एकक के पश्चिमी गोदावरी जनपद के सुप्रसिद्ध पर्वत मालाओं के आदिवासियों के निवास स्थान, पूर्वी गोदावरी जनपद के मारेडुमिल्ली - सटलवाड़ा के वनों एवं समुद्र तटीय क्षेत्रों के औषध पादप सर्वेक्षण का फल है।

यह सर्वेक्षण कार्य 16 दिसम्बर, 1980 से 8 जनवरी, 1981 तक किया गया। इस सर्वेक्षण प्रक्रिया में पादप नमूनों एवं अन्य औषध द्रव्यों के संग्रहण के अतिरिक्त उनकी नैसर्गिक स्थिति, वनस्पति विज्ञानीय पहचान, इत्यादि के बारे में सामान्य जानकारी एकत्र की गई। कोया, कोंड्रेडडी एवं वाल्मिकी के स्थानिक आदिवासियों के सामाजिक आर्थिक, धार्मिक एवं आहार-व्यवहार के विषय में भी सूचना एकत्र की गई। 185 अनुभूत एवं विश्वसनीय औषध योगों का संकलन भी किया गया। इस सर्वेक्षण में 222 जाति के औषध पादपों की पहचान कर उन्हें आसजित किया गया है। सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थों की सूची सर्वेक्षण के समय में संग्रहीत पादपों की अकारादि क्रम में सूची सहित दी गयी है।

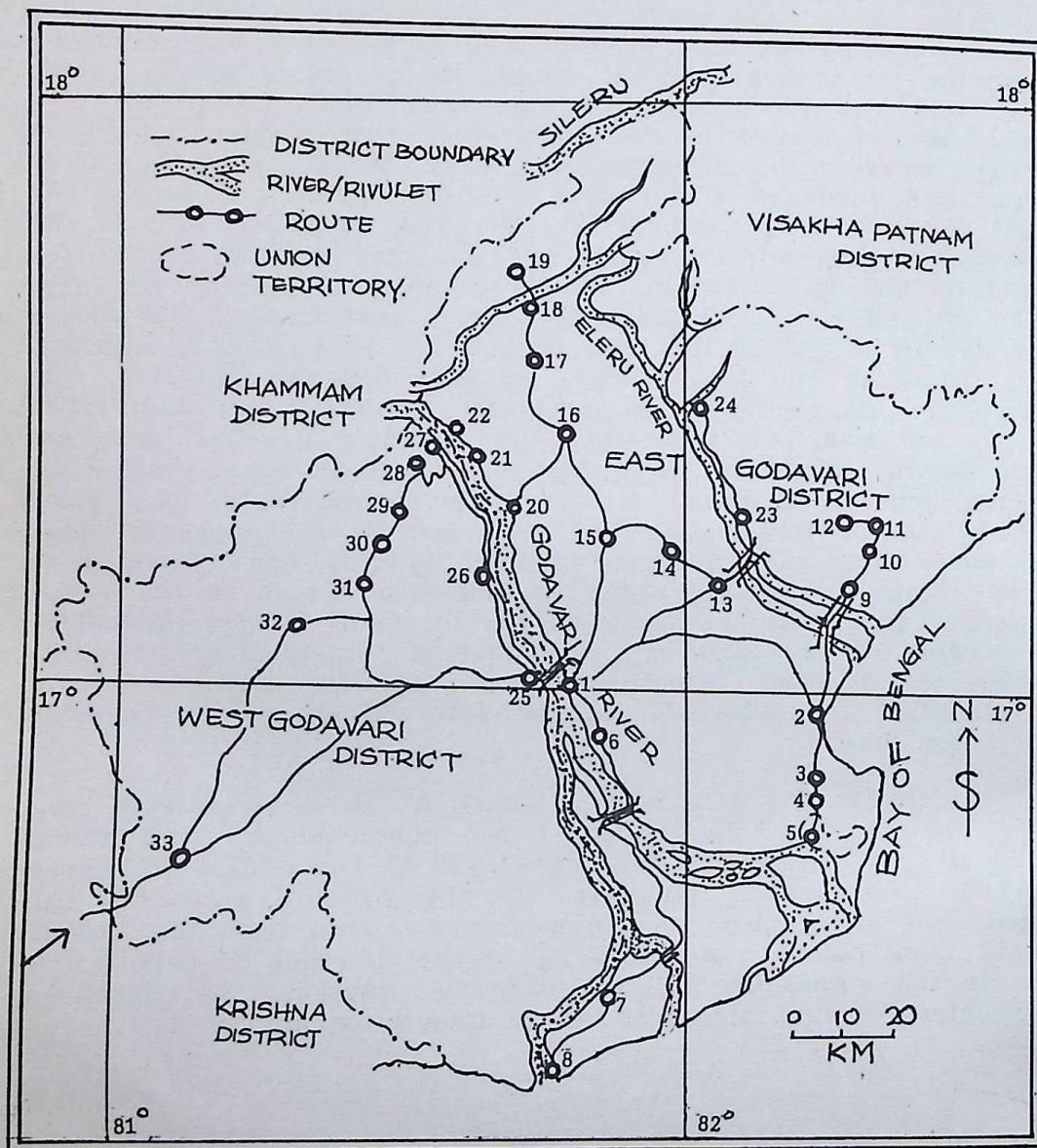
SUMMARY

The State of Andhra Pradesh has not been well explored floristically. The Medico-Botanical Survey Unit of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha located at Regional Research Centre (Ay.) Vijayawada, A.P., conducted an intensive and special medico-botanical survey work in East and West Godavari Districts of Andhra Pradesh. During the course of survey, general notes on topography/vegetation/flora/medicinal plants etc. have been recorded together with collection of specimens/ raw drugs survey and socio-economic life of the people in this area. The area surveyed lies between longitude 81°25' and 82°22' (E) and latitude 16°22' and 17°45' (N). The river Godavari is the striking topographical feature of the areas and runs along the district boundaries forming a natural border between the districts of East and West Godavari. Kakinada, a port town on the shores of Bay of Bengal is the Headquarters for East Godavari District and Eluru is the Headquarters of West Godavari District. The vegetation of the area can be classified into three main types i.e., the Mangrove vegetation, the Tropical Dry-Deciduous and the Scrub. Aquatic flora is, however, seen in and around water tanks, about cultivated fields, water logged areas and along the shallow waters of Godavari river and other seasonal streams. A check list of important medicinal plants found along with their Latin and Sanskrit names is included. A note on the economics of the medicinal plants in the Districts is also presented, according, Maredumilli of East Godavari District may be developed as a **Drug Collection Centre** and the tribals such as 'Valmiki' and 'Koyas' may be involved in the procurement of these drugs.

Ethnically the area is represented by three main sects i.e., the 'Koya', the 'Konda reddy' and the 'Valmiki'. Of these, 'Koyas' are the traditional practitioners, who utilize the forest produce for healing purposes. In the present work 185 folk medicinal lores based on 128 medicinal plants have been recorded. Some claims are pertaining to the diseases of cattle/birds while the others are related to human diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, dental disorders, worm-infestation etc.

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MAP SHOWING AREAS EXPLORED IN EAST GODAVARI &
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS,
ANDHRA PRADESH



AREAS EXPLORED IN EAST GODAVARI &
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS, ANDHRA PRADESH

LOCALITIES OF COLLECTION

1-24: EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT:

1. RAJAHMUNDRY
2. KAKINADA
3. CORINGA - RAMANNAPALEM
4. TALLAREVU
5. YANAM (PONDICHERRY - Union Territory)
6. KADIAM-BURRILANKA - DOWLESHWARAM
7. RAZOLE
8. ANTARVEDI - KESAVADASU PALEM
9. GOLLAPROLU
10. KATHIPUDI
11. THOTAPALLI
12. SARABHAVARAM
13. JAGGAMPET
14. SUDIKONDA
15. GOKAVARAM
16. RAMPA CHODAVARAM-DEVARAPALLI
17. MAREDUMILLI-VALAMURU
18. KUTRAWADA
19. SATLAVADA
20. DEVIPATNAM
21. KONDAMODALU
22. TADIVADA
23. YELESWARAM
24. ADDATIGALA

25-33: WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT:

25. KOVVURU
26. POLAVARAM-KONDRUKOTA-CHEEDURU
27. KORATURU-SIRIVAKA
28. RAVIGUDEM-PAPI HILLS
29. CHINTAPALLI - VURRINKA
30. PULIRAMUDIGUDEM
31. KHANNAPURAM
32. JANGAREDDI GUEM
33. ELURU

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The forest dwellers and the people living in remote villages depend largely on the surrounding forests for their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, medicine etc. Their intimate association with flora and other minor forest produce makes them well-versed with various qualities of plants. This fact has been well realised since long, as is also emphasised in the world's most ancient treatise *Charak Samhita* as follows:

ओषधीर्निरूप्याभ्यां जानते द्रव्यजपा वने ।

अविपात्रैव गोपात्रै च ये चान्ये वनवासिनः ॥

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It advocates that the cattle grazers and the forest dwellers have a sound knowledge of the morphology and the qualities of the drug. This valuable knowledge is still preserved with the tribal folks of our country. In an attempt to unearth, preserve and make use of this knowledge the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, is conducting Medico-Botanical Surveys in various important tribal pockets and forest areas of the country. The present work, is based on one of such surveys conducted in the forests on either side of famous Godavari river covering two districts of Andhra Pradesh. Thus, the present exploration was mainly concentrated on the forests of Maredumilli and mangroves about Kakinada of East Godavari District and the famous Papi Hills and its surrounding areas of West Godavari District (vide map).

An intensive survey tour of 24 days was conducted by the following team of workers of the Regional Research Centre (Ay.), Vijayawada.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Koppula Hemadri | : | Survey Officer (Botany) |
| 2. Shri G. Nagappa | : | Driver |
| 3. Shri Ch. Manikya Rao | : | Field Attendant |
| 4. Shri G. Subba Rao | : | Attendant |

The tour was conducted from 16th December 1980 to 8th January 1981 and following localities in the East and West Godavari districts were visited (vide map):

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT:

1. Kakinada area: a) Sarabhavaram b) Thotapalli
c) Gollaprolu-Kathipudi d) Corangi e) Ramannapailem
& f) Thallarevu

2. Maredumilli area: a) Voorakonda of Maredumilli b) Pamuleru c) Valamuru d) Kutravada e) Maredumilli-Chinturu road towards Khammam district border f) Satlavada g) Devarapalli h) Sudikonda i) Devipatnam j) Rampachodavaram & k) Sunnampadu.
3. Rajahmundry area: a) Kadium b) Burrilanka-Godavari Bank c) Addateegala d) Razole-Kesavadasupalem & e) Antarvedi Coast.

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT:

1. Koraturu Area: a) Koraturu b) Sirivaka c) Tadvada (East Bank, East Godavari), d) Kotrapalli e) Kondamodalu (East bank), f) Cheeduru g) Kondrukota h) Ravigudem (Papi Hills Plateau) & i) Polavaram.
2. Chintapalli area: Chintapalli - Puliramudigudem b) Vurrinka c) Khannapuram - Jangareddigudem.

During the course of survey in different parts of the two districts general information on topography, vegetation, flora, medicinal plants etc., have been gathered in addition to herbarium specimens and raw drugs. Data on socio-religious customs of local tribals have been recorded. 'Koya', 'Konda Reddi' and 'Valmiki' are the dominant tribals of the area under study. A record number of 185 faithfully gathered claims pertaining to the medicinal uses of the plants as practiced by the Adivasis and villagers has been made besides some miscellaneous claims. While enumerating these claims the Botanical (Latin) Name (L), Family (F), Vernacular name (V), Place of collection (P), Indication (I), Uses (U) have been given along with the mode of administration and dosage etc. The indications are given according to the Ayurvedic terminology as far as possible followed by the modern equivalents in parentheses. While giving an account of vegetation, more emphasis is given on the medicinal plants. A separate check-list of 222 medicinal plants have been given. A detailed list of all the plants found in the area during the survey has also been appended alphabetically for quick reference.

EARLIER WORK:

The State of Andhra Pradesh has been floristically under-explored. After the publication of Flora of Presidency of Madras by Gamble *et al* (1915-1936) exploration of some selected areas was done under the aegis of Botanical Survey of India by Raju, D.C.S. (1964-1966, 1968), R.S.Rao (1957, 1958, 1964), Sebastine *et al* (1960), Thothathri (1964) etc. Very recently general survey work has also been done by R.S.Rao *et al* (1982, 1983, 1984), Subba Rao G.V. *et al* (1960, 1967, 1977), Venkateswarlu *et al* (1972) and Wagh S.K. (1960). Medico-botanically, the survey team of Regional Research Centre (Ay.) Vijayawada led by Dr. Koppula Hemadri under the aegis of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha has mainly been surveying the entire State of Andhra Pradesh and publishing the data from time to time vide Bibliography.

CHAPTER 2

THE LAND

TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY & CLIMATE

TOPOGRAPHY:

The general topography of the area under study comprises the hilly region, the plains, the narrow belt of East Coast of both East and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh lying between longitude $81^{\circ}25'$ & $82^{\circ}22'$ (E) and latitude $16^{\circ}22'$ & $17^{\circ}45'$ (N). The river Godavari is the striking topographical feature of the area. The Godavari runs along the district boundaries forming a natural border between the districts of East and West Godavari. The river finally divides into several branches before entering into the Bay of Bengal thus forming a very fertile delta and estuary acclaimed as the 'Granary of Andhra Pradesh'. The area under study thus ranges from the Sea level to a general altitude of 450-600m with isolated mountainous tops reaching upto 950m.

Kakinada, the Head-quarters for East Godavari District is a port town on the shores of Bay of Bengal, whereas Eluru is the Head-quarters of West Godavari district. The famous Papi Hills of the Eastern ghats are actually cut through by the river Godavari at 'Koraturu-Kondamodalu' area thus separating Koraturu bank into West Godavari District and Kondamodalu bank into East Godavari district.

GEOLOGY:

The Eastern Ghats, consisting chiefly of Crystalline metamorphic rocks, have a strike north-east-south-west with various parallel structural ridges running in the same direction. Young valleys are opened up by subsequent tributaries like Pamuluru etc. in addition to the famous Godavari Valley.

The chief rock types of the area are Khondalites and Charnockites, the former group including Garnet-biotite gneiss (about Addateegala), Garnetiferous gneiss (widely distributed), Garnetiferous quartzites and Garnet-sillimanite-gneiss.

The most common soils met with in the area are a) Loamy soil, b) Lateritic soil, c) Red gravelly soil, d) Alluvial soil, e) Black Cotton soil and f) Swampy soil.

Minerals-Salt from seawater; Graphite; Coal of inferior quality; small deposits of Sulphur and Iron are mainly found in the area.



Fig.1. Papi Hills on either side of the river Godavari

CLIMATE:

The climate of the Papi Hills on either side of the River Godavari and the adjoining Ravigudem plateau on the Western Bank and Maredumilli - Chatlawada (Satlavada) forests in East Godavari district is mild in summer and the winters are chilly. The temperatures vary between 12°C and 40°C. The plains are quite hot and less humid. Forests occur at higher elevations.

The average rainfall is about 115cm. However at higher elevations such as about Papi Hills the annual rainfall is recorded to be over 150cm. Usually, during the months of June-July and October-November the area gets the heaviest rainfall from the South-West and North-East monsoons respectively. The month of July experiences the maximum rainfall of about 25cm.

HEALTH:

The common disease affecting the people of tribal pockets is Malaria. The Coastal people particularly of 'Konaseema'-the Godavari delta with extensive water-stagnated area are attacked with Microfilaria and Elephantiasis. The incidence of this dreaded disease is the highest about Mandapeta adjoining Razole town in East Godavari.

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Fig.2. A tribal family in its habitat about Maredumilli

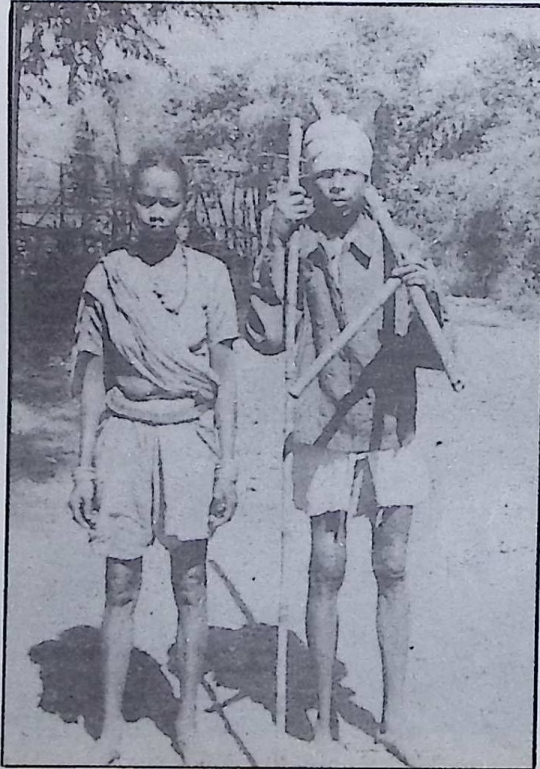


Fig.3. Konda Reddi Couple of Papi Hills

CHAPTER 3

THE PEOPLE

i) The tribals - general information:

The main tribal inhabitants of the area under study are the 'Koya', 'Konda Reddi' and 'Valmiki'. Following information is based on the book entitled "The Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh" published by the Director of Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad.

a) KOYA:

'Koyas' are inhabiting the forests and plains of both East and West Godavari districts. There are several sections of 'Koyas' such as 'Raja Koya' 'Gutha Koya' etc. It is interesting to note that 'Koyas' sometimes refer to their community as 'Dorla Satam'. The Koyas of this area speak Telugu as their language. They also speak Koya dialect. The marriage system prevalent among them is monogamy, but polygamy is also permitted. Marriages are generally by proposal, but marriage by 'force' or 'elopement' and by 'capture' are also socially accepted.

The main traditional occupation of 'Koyas' is 'Podu cultivation'. Some 'Koyas' claim themselves to be 'doctors'. They collect herbs and roots and use them as indigenous medicines and also sell them on the plains. They are also forest labourers.

b) KONDA REDDI:

'Konda Reddis' are chiefly found about Kondamodalu area in East Godavari district. They speak Telugu with a peculiar accent. They are classified into three subsects: namely 1) 'panda Reddi' 2) 'Raja Reddi' & 3) 'Surya Vamsha Reddi'. Konda-Reddis' are Saivites. They worship 'Pandavas', the spirits of the hills, 'Muthaiduvulu' and the village deities, like 'Mutyalamma', 'Pothuraju' etc. 'Konda Reddis' are purely Agriculturists. They practice 'Podu cultivation'. As a part of their custom, during the first menses, a girl is put up in a separate small hut away from the parental house and the hut is burnt down after she is given bath.

c) VALMIKI:

'Valmiki' are found in Rampa-Chodavaram agency area in East Godavari district. They are concentrated in Maredumilli-Chatlavada (Satlavada) area. They speak Telugu. Marriage by mutual consent, by capture and by elopement are socially accepted. Widow marriage and divorce are permissible. They worship 'Ganga Devudu', 'Sanker Devudu', 'Pedda Devudu' and sacrifice goats and fowls on the festive occasions. Some of the 'Valmiki' have been converted into Christians.

Valmikiis are agriculturists and daily labourers. A few are having cultivable lands. They also practice Podu cultivation on the slopes of hills.

ii) Socio-religious customs of local tribes based on interrogation:

During the Medico-botanical survey of the area the local people were also interrogated by the tour party with regards to the habits, socio-religious customs etc. and recorded first hand data. The following information is based on such interviews with the tribals of the area.

1. KONDA REDDI

'Konda Reddis' speak Telugu. They observe most of the local Hindu festivals. However the ones converted into Christianity celebrate Christmas.

'Konda Reddis' are mostly agriculturists. They practice 'Podu' (shifting) cultivation and grow Jowar (Pearl millets), Maize, Ragi etc. and vegetables such as *Cucurbita maxima* Duch., *Hibiscus cannabinus* Linn., *Dolichos lab lab* Linn., and pulses such as red gram. They also rear country pigs and fowls.

Marriages are arranged by the parents at suitable age. In fact the father of the prospective bridegroom goes to the place of the girl's father and settles the marriage deal. Marriage is celebrated at the bridegroom's place. His father bears all the expenditure towards the celebration. A 'Konda Reddi' can marry as many as 4 wives. Widow marriages are permitted and also if a woman wishes to desert her husband to get married to another person of her choice she could do so provided she leaves behind all her children with the ex-spouse. Moreover, the new partner should also pay a fine of Rs.60/-.

As soon as a child is born, the mother is given an extract of stem bark of Lemon tree. No food is allowed on that day. The next three days she is given cooked 'Jonna' (Jowar) along-with salt and mirchi (chillies) powder once a day. There after till the umbilical cord is dropped, the mother is also allowed to eat rice together with a powdered preparation made of red gram, garlic and dried chillies. The mother is not allowed to enter the kitchen for about a month. 'Naamakarana' (nameing ceremony) is celebrated on completion of one month. 'Latchi Reddi', 'Pilagi Reddi' are some of the names given to male child while 'Latchi' and 'Pilagi' are given to female child. During the menstrual periods the women stay themselves away for 7 days. At the time of first menstruation, the girl is kept aloof for 15 days in a small thatched hut specially constructed for the occasion, termed as 'Keedu paaka' (Hut to keep off pollution).

The dead are buried. Feast is arranged on the day of final obsequies, on completion of one month and also on completion of one year.

2. BHUMI DORA

(Sunnampadu near Maredumilli)

'Bhumidoras' speak Telugu and celebrate 'Sankranti', 'Dusserah', 'Krotha Amavasya' etc. They however do not celebrate Deepavali. They are 'Podu' cultivators and raise 'Jonna' (Jowar) etc.

On the day of delivering a child the mother is not allowed to take bath though the child is given hot water bath. She is, however, given hot water bath on the following day. Food is also not allowed for two days. Thereafter, she is given non-vegetarian food including chicken and fish. Dal (Redgram) is not allowed. The child is cradled on the day when the umbilical cord is dropped. The child is generally named after the grand parents or any other name of the parents' choice. The child is given food for the first time on the completion of an age of 9 months. Now a days, the children are attending schools for their primary education.

At the time of first menstruation, the girl is kept aloof, in a specially erected hut for the occasion, for one week. After attaining puberty, the girl is considered to have attained marriageable age. The girl is however, considered for marriage only after completion of two or three years of maturity. The bride will be younger than the bridegroom. The bridegroom will have to pay at least a sum of Rs.100/- to the would be father-in-law. The marriage is celebrated at bridegroom's house for three days. A grand feast is arranged which includes pork, 'Jeelugu Kallu' (Toddy from *Caryota urens*) etc. The expenditure estimated to be about Rs.13,000, is born by the bridegroom's family. 'Bhumi dora' is allowed to maintain two wives, if he so wishes.

Widow marriages are allowed. It is claimed that the girl once married can not leave her husband and must stay with him for ever. This claim however needs further clarification.

The dead, irrespective of sex, age and disease are cremated. The final obsequies are performed after two weeks. No tomb would be erected at the site of the cremation but for a stone for purposes of easy identification.

The family members do not undergo tonsuring of their heads during the occasion.

3. KOYA

Koyas speak 'KOYA' language as for example:

Nee pedir baath pedir? = What is your name?
Naa pedir Chellamma - My name is Chellamma.

Koyas also speak Telugu. They worship Hindu Gods and Goddesses and celebrate 'Samkranti' etc. In addition to these, they also celebrate 'Bhudevi Pandaga', 'Mamidi Pandaga' etc., coinciding the time of new arrival of paddy, various fruits and vegetables. Some Koyas are converted into Christians and hence celebrate Christmas and other Christian festivals only. The staple food of Koyas is rice. However, they also eat the millets such as 'Sama' and 'Jonna' and flesh of various wild animals, pork, fish and birds. They asserted that they do not consume flesh of frog and snake. 'Koyas' practice both 'Podu' (shifting) cultivation and by ploughing.

During the 'Bhoomi pandaga' which is also known as 'Veta pandaga' (Festival of hunting), the menfolk are asked by their spouses to go over for hunting in the jungle. If they return empty handed, the women-folk splash cow-dung water on them and drive them out into the jungle to bring at least some wild goat, boar or even a rabbit. They are however allowed to come back to the village, if they fail, inspite of their best efforts continuously for three days, to catch any wild animal.

As regards maternity practices, on the day of delivery the mother and the child are given hot water bath and potion known as 'Thallimandu' (Mother-Care Medicine) made of stem barks of 'Torriyelaga' (*Hesperethusa crenulata* & 'Nemali Chettu' (*Holoptelea integrifolia*) etc. No food is however given on that day. The mother and the new born child are not allowed into the living rooms for 9 or 11 days. On completion of the 'Pollution period' the mother and the child are given a hot water bath and allowed into the residential quarters. The same day, the child is put in a cradle for the first time and a feast is arranged amongst the near and dear to mark the occasion. The child is fed with mother's milk for about 3 years. On completion of three years the child is given normal food.

At the time of first menstruation, the girl is kept aloof in a newly built thatched hut for seven days. She is given bath every day. On the seventh day, she is allowed to enter the living rooms. A feast is also arranged to mark the occasion.

Marriages are contracted between boys and girls irrespective of their attaining puberty. The bride may or may not be younger than the bridegroom. There is no dowry system in Koyas. The marriage is celebrated at bridegroom's place and the expenditure is born by the parents of both the bride and bridegroom. There is no chanting of 'Mantras' by 'Poojari' on the occasion. Mere tying a 'Taali' ('Mangalasutram') around bride's neck is enough. In some cases, a girl accepts and wears a 'Saree' and other clothes presented by the prospective bridegroom and go over with him so as to live together as man and wife. Marriage by 'capture' is also accepted. The marriage function generally takes place during the night. A

grand feast is arranged with non-vegetarian food and intoxicating drinks such as Arrack, Toddy, Wine etc. Both males and females irrespective of their age participate in drinking the hot beverages.

If a wife wishes to desert her husband and live with another spouse of her liking, she can do so. However, the new husband will have to pay a fine upto Rs. 100/- or so to the ex-husband to meet the expenditure to strike a new deal by him with a prospective bride. The children are considered to be the property of the father. In cases the deserting mother has kids of below 3 years she can take them with her, and return them to their father at a later stage as grown ups. A 'Koya' can have upto seven wives. However he must be 'rich' enough to maintain them by providing separate houses. Widow marriages are permissible.

The dead are either buried or cremated. The final obsequies would normally be performed within three months depending upon the availability of finances. On that occasion a sum of Rs. 600/--1000/- is spent towards the feast which invariably includes non-vegetarian food and intoxicating drinks. The well-wishers of the family of the deceased normally offer monetary help by way of presenting them with small amounts of cash ranging upto Rs. 20/-. The property is shared among all the sons of the deceased. Female members have no right for sharing properties. In general, it is said that the eldest son gets a lion's share.

During moon-lit nights the Koyas enjoy dancing and singing traditional folk-lore songs, with accompaniment of drum-beating by the male members.

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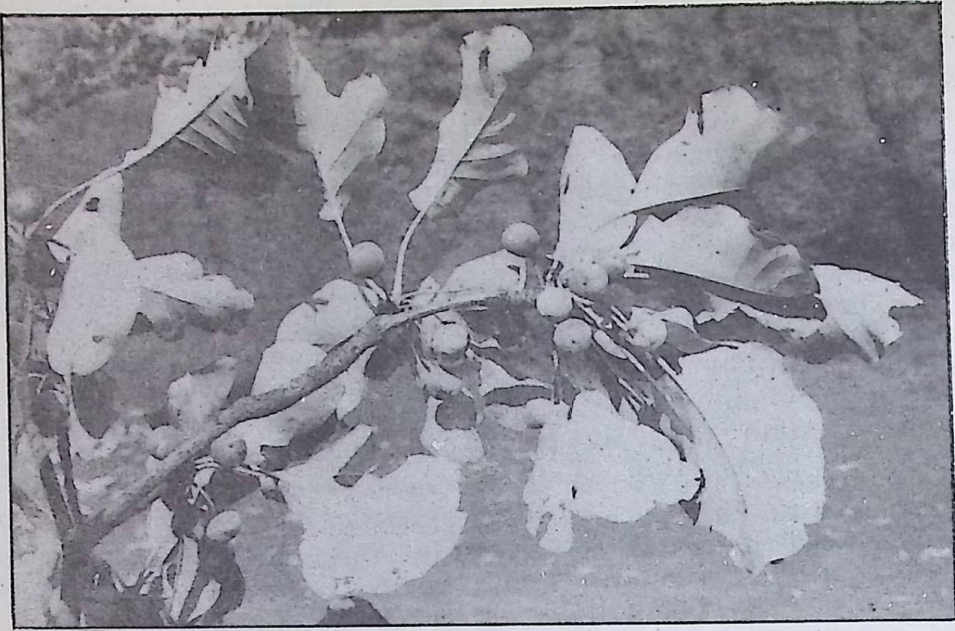


Fig. 4. *Terminalia bellirica* (Vibhitaka)



Fig.5. *Adhatoda vasica* (Vasa)

CHAPTER 4

VEGETATION AND MEDICINAL FLORA

The vegetation of the area under present study can be classified into three main types viz., the Mangrove vegetation II) The Tropical Dry-Deciduous and III) The Scrub. Aquatic flora is, however, seen in and around water tanks, about cultivated fields, water-logged areas and along the shallow waters of Godavari river and other seasonal streams. A few patches of Moist Deciduous forests are seen about Sattlavada and Ravigudem. Isolated stray pockets of Moist Evergreen vegetation is also observed off Maredumilli.

Kakinada is a Coastal town and the head-quarters of East Godavari district. Coringa is well known for its tidal forests covering thousands of hectares in East Godavari District. The Government of Andhra Pradesh proposes to develop the area as 'Crocodile Sanctuary'. The vegetation along the tidal forests locally known as the 'Mada' forests mainly comprise of *Sonneratia apetala*, *Avicennia officinalis*, *Caesalpinia nuga*, *Acanthus ilicifolius* etc. *Thespesia populanea* is also seen associated with the mangrove vegetation and is mostly shrubby in habit.

The vegetation around Sharabhavaram and Thotapalli is Dry-Deciduous and Scrub. Here, *Barleria strigosa* (Sanskrit: Neela kusuma) is a common forest under growth. The following 'Herbs' are being used by local adivasis in the Folk-lore Medicine of these places and the Coringa tidal forest areas: *Plumbago zeylanica*, *Glycosmis pentaphylla*, *Pergularia daemia*, *Ventilago calyculata*, *Phyllanthus reticulatus*, *Eclipta alba*, *Clitoria ternatea*, *Dregea volubilis*, *Cassia occidentalis*, *Achyranthes aspera*, *Cassia tora*, *Alangium salviifolium*, *Solanum incanum*, *Acalypha indica*, *Coccinia grandis*, *Azima tetraacantha*, *Acanthus ilicifolius*, *Clerodendrum inerme*, *Thespesia populnea*, *Caesalpinia bonduc* etc.

Maredumilli falls under the famous 'Rampa-Chodavaram Agency' of East Godavari district. The area is very rich in Flora and Vegetation. Konda Reddi, Valmiki and Koya are the common tribals, the former being the commonest occupying this area for 'Podu' or 'Shifting' cultivation and by ploughing. The vegetation in this area is of Tropical Dry-Deciduous type except in the valleys at higher elevations where, it is Moist - Deciduous in nature.

At 16th Km. point on Maredumilli-Chinturu road towards border of Khammam district, Tropical-Moist-Evergreen type of vegetation forming dense patches of tree ferns along the perennial streams and tall Jack trees hosting such climbers as *Gnetum ula*, *Rhaphidophora pertusa* and *Piper nigrum* etc. is observed.



Fig.6. *Mimosa pudica* (Lajjalu)



Fig.7. *Argyreia nervosa* (Vrida daru)

Of the medicinal plants found in and around Maredumilli the following are worth mentioning: *Semecarpus anacardium*, *Strychnos potatorum*, *Alstonia scholaris*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Piper longum*, *Plumbago rosea*, *Plumbago zeylanica*, *Gmelina arborea*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Cocculus hirsutus*, *Cassia absus*, *Murraya koenigii*, *Celastrus paniculatus*, *Smilax zeylanica*, *Solanum indicum*, *Schleichera oleosa*, *Helicteres isora*, *Centella asiatica*, *Holoptelea integrifolia*, *Mallotus philippensis*, *Clerodendrum serratum*, *Terminalia arjuna*, *Terminalia bellirica*, *Baliospermum montanum*, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Woodfordia fruticosa*, *Mucuna prurita*, *Mucuna monosperma*, *Costus speciosus*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Cassia fistula*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Desmodium gangeticum*, *Buchanania lanzan*, *Adhatoda vasica*, *Adina cordifolia*, *Sphaeranthus indicus*, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *Coccinia grandis*, *Oroxylum indicum*, *Acacia leucophloea*, *Gymnema sylvestre*, *Sterculia urens*, *Soyimida febrifuga*, *Calotropis gigantea*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Butea monosperma*, *Solanum surattense*, *Cissus quadrangularis*, *Vitex negundo*, *Aristolochia indica*, *Vernonia anthelmintica* etc.

Piper nigrum is under cultivation together with the Coffee plantations around Maredumilli. *Piper longum* is seen in wild condition in the moist forest undergrowth along Pamuleru near Valamuru.

The following 'herbs' are being used in the Folk-lore and Tribal Medicine around Maredumilli forest area:

Semecarpus anacardium, *Strychnos potatorum*, *Alstonia scholaris*, *Entada pursaetha*, *Rauvolfia serpentina*, *Abutilon indicum*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Curcuma longa*, *Gmelina arborea*, *Mangifera indica*, *Cocculus hirsutus*, *Smilax zeylanica*, *Ventilago calyculata*, *Asparagus racemosus*, *Centella asiatica*, *Jatropha curcas*, *Caesalpinia bonduc*, *Mallotus philippensis*, *Clerodendrum serratum*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Cissampelos pareira*, *Terminalia bellirica*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Bridelia retusa*, *Garuga pinnata*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Azanza lampas*, *Baliospermum montanum*, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Careya arborea*, *Phanera vahlii*, *Bauhinia racemosa*, *Buchanania lanzan*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Gardenia turgida*, *Woodfordia fruticosa*, *Mucuna prurita*, *Costus speciosus*, *Tragia involucrata*, *Aerva lanata*, *Ficus religiosa*, *Sphaeranthus indicus*, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *Coccinia grandis*, *Cardiospermum halicacabum*, *Chloroxylon swietenia*, *Toddalia asiatica*, *Vernonia anthelmintica*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Cleistanthus collinus*, *Cleome gynandra*, *Cassia tora*, *Adina cordifolia*, *Xantolis tomentosa* etc.

Paddy and Sugarcane are extensively grown in the famous Godavari delta - 'The Granary of Andhra Pradesh'. Coconut and Turmeric are also found as the main commercial crops, particularly in the 'Konaseema' area. Several nurseries of flowers, fruits and other plants of horticultural importance are located in the rich delta soil around Kadium, Burrilanka and other adjoining villages. The most common Medicinal plants found in these places include: *Tylophora indica*, *Centella asiatica*, *Hygro-*

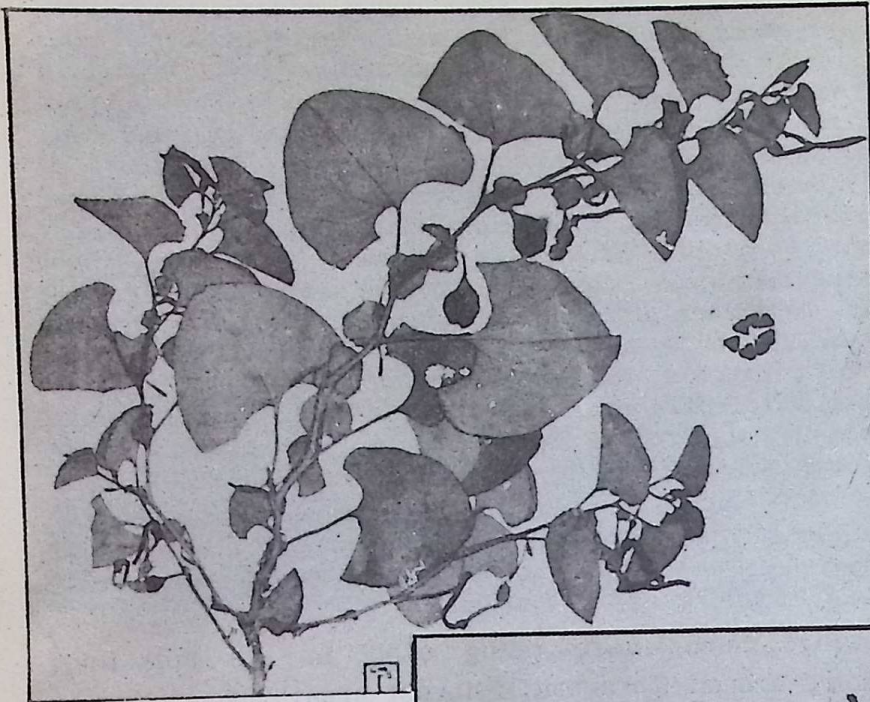


Fig. 8. *Aristolochia*
bracteolata (Keetamari)

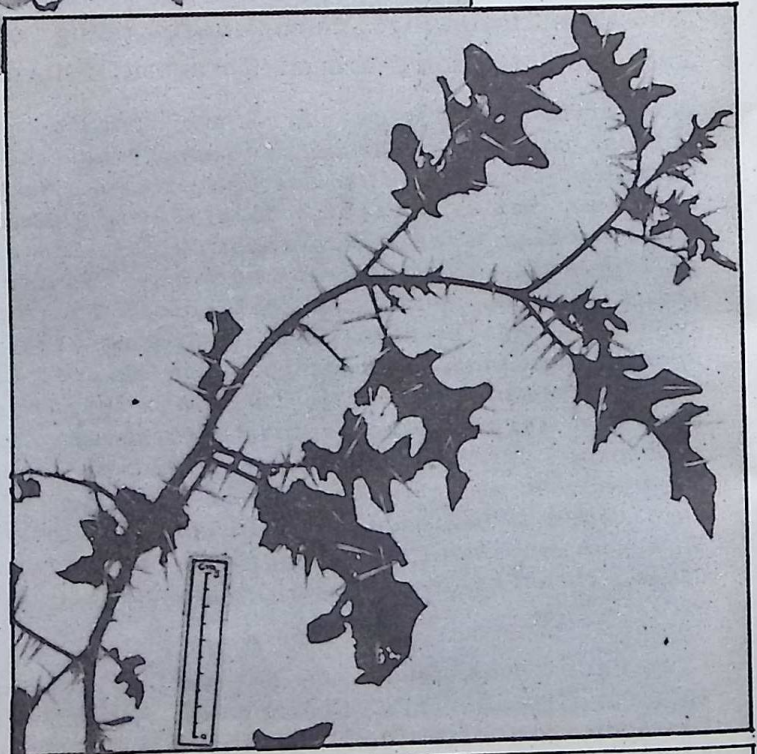


Fig.9. *Solanum surattense* (Kantakari)

phila auriculata, *Mimosa pudica*, *Pistia stratiotes*, *Typha angustata*, *Streblus asper*, *Tinospora cordifolia* etc.

Tylophora indica is found in plenty around Kesavadasupalem and Antarvedi, off Razole and also to some extent around Diwancheruvu near Rajahmundry. *Holarrhena antidysenterica* is very common around Addatigala. Tobacco is raised all along the sandy beds of the river Godavari, with a thin layer of fertile soil. The common 'Herbs' being used in the Folk-lore Medicine of these areas are:

Abelmoschus ficulneus, *Achyranthes aspera*, *Merremia gangetica*, *Elytraria acaulis*, *Tragia cannabina*, *Eclipta alba*, *Aristolochia indica*, *Aristolochia bracteolata*, *Coccinia grandis*, *Withania somnifera*, *Ocimum canum*, *Pithecellobium dulce*, *Cissus quadrangularis*, *Sida cordata*, *Streblus asper*, *Ficus hispida*, *Jatropha gossypifolia*, *Cassia auriculata*, *Gymnema sylvestre*, *Glycosmis pentaphylla*, *Leonotis nepetifolia*, *Plumbago zeylanica*, *Calotropis procera* etc.

The Papi Hills on the West bank of the river Godavari are as rich in green cover as those on its East bank. The flora and the vegetation are almost similar to those of Maredumilli on the Eastern side of the Godavari. The Godavari is said to be the deepest at the base of Papi hills where it flows very rapidly through the narrow gully.

The vegetation though mostly represented by Tropical Dry-Deciduous forests, Moist - Deciduous patches are also seen particularly along the streams as the one found on the Ravigudem plateau (the Papi Hills Plateau), about the demolished Forest Rest House. Several semi evergreen trees including *Mangifera indica* are seen with very large boles of several metres in thickness and over 25m. in height. The soil, which is moist due to perennial hill streams and rich with humus, host *Piper longum* and, even *Piper betle* is seen growing luxuriantly. *Plumbago rosea* is another plant of medicinal importance found in the bamboo undergrowth. Other Medicinal plants growing in Papi Hills and its surroundings are:

Capparis zeylanica, *Ailanthus excelsa*, *Holoptelea integrifolia*, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *Wrightia tomentosa*, *Adina cordifolia*, *Radermachera xylocarpa*, *Cassia fistula*, *Manilkara hexandra*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Limonia acidissima*, *Ficus hispida*, *Ficus racemosa*, *Nyctanthes arborescens*, *Operculina turpethum*, *Gmelina arborea*, *Oroxylum indicum*, *Careya arborea*, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Evolvulus alsinoides*, *Mucuna pruriens*, *Smilax zeylanica*, *Solanum indicum*, *Abrus precatorius*, *Mallotus philippensis*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Ichnocarpus frutescens*, *Cryptolepis buchanani*, *Caesalpinia bonduca*, *Sterculia urens*, *Bauhinia racemosa*, *Buchanania lanzan*, *Terminalia bellirica*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Mitragyna parvifolia*, *Semecarpus anacardium*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Trichosanthes bracteata*

teata, *Trichosanthes cucumerina*, *Momordica charantia*, *Bambusa arundinacea* (= *B. bambos*), *Bombax ceiba*, *Clerodendrum serratum*, *Clerodendrum viscosum*, *Alangium salviifolium*, *Tinospora sinensis*, *Tinospora cordifolia*, *Plumbago zeylanica*, *Ziziphus xylopyra*, *Pueraria tuberosa*, *Ventilago calyculata*, *Baliospermum montanum* etc.

The tribals and the villagers of Koraturu, Ravigudem etc. are said to be using the following 'herbs' in folk practices for healing etc.: *Centella asiatica*, *Adiantum incisum*, *Phanera vahlii*, *Bauhinia recemosa*, *Ziziphus xylopyra*, *Ziziphus rugosa*, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Gardenia turgida*, *Curcuma longa*, *Zingiber roseum*, *Piper longum*, *Buchanania lanzan*, *Mangifera indica*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Cassia auriculata*, *Terminalia arjuna*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *Cissampelos pareira*, *Hemidesmus indicus*, *Tribulus terrestris*, *Elytraria acaulis*, *Strychnos potatorum*, *Cocculus hirsutus*, *Caesalpinia bonduc*, *Cissus pallida*, *Cleistanthus collinus*, *Oroxylum indicum*, *Adina cordifolia*, *Boerhaavia diffusa*, *Pavetta indica*, *Smilax zeylanica*, *Hesperethusa crenulata*, *Asparagus recemosus*, *Dichrostachys cinerea*, *Entada pursaetha*, 'Banslochana' from *Bambusa arundinacea*, *Pongamia pinnata*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Clerodendrum viscosum*, *Ailanthus excelsa*, *Toddalia asiatica*, *Holoptelea integrifolia*, *Alangium salviifolium*, *Limonia acidissima*, *Cassine glauca* etc.

The forests of Chintapalli-Khannapuram area are the Westward extension of the Papi Hills and hence there is not much variation in the vegetation. However, it is more of Scrub type towards Puliramudugudem and Khannapuram due to biotic interference. A few Folk-lore claims gathered in these villages mainly involve the following 'herbs':

Abutilon indicum, *Pueraria tuberosa*, *Alangium salviifolium*, *Ventilago calyculata*, *Aspidopterys indica*, *Strychnos potatorum*, *Andrographis paniculata*, *Clerodendrum viscosum*, *Solanum indicum*, *Ficus hispida* etc.

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CHAPTER 5

CHECK LIST OF IMPORTANT MEDICINAL PLANTS

Sanskrit Name	Latin Name
GUNJA	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> Linn.
ATIBALA	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (Linn.) Sweet
KHADIRA BHEDA	<i>Acacia chundra</i> Willd.
SAPTALA	<i>Acacia concinna</i> DC.
IRIMEDA	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> (Roxb.) Willd.
BABBULA	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (Linn.) Del. ssp. <i>indica</i> (Benth.) Brenan
HARINMANJARI	<i>Acalypha indica</i> Linn.
APAMARGA	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> Linn.
VASA	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees
MAYURA SIKHA	<i>Adiantum incisum</i> Forsk.
BILVA	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (Linn.) Corr.
PASHANABHEDA?	<i>Aerva lanata</i> (Linn.) Juss.
ARALUKA?	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.
ANKOLA	<i>Alangium salviifolium</i> (Linn.) Wang.
SHIRISHA	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (Linn.) Benth.
PALANDU	* <i>Allium cepa</i> Linn.
SAPTAPARNA	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> R.Br.
MATSYAKSHI	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (Linn.) DC.
TANDULEEYA	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> Linn.
KAJUTAKA	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> Linn.
BHUNIMBA	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees
SITAPHALA	* <i>Annona squamosa</i> Linn.
DHAVA	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Bedd.
SWARNA KSHIRI?	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> Linn.
VRIDDA DAARU	<i>Argyreia nervosa</i> (Burm.f.) Boj.
KITAMARI	<i>Aristolochia bracteolata</i> Lamk.
ISHVARI	<i>Aristolochia indica</i> Linn.
SATAVARI	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.
ATAVI JAMBIRA	<i>Atalantia monophylla</i> (Roxb.) DC.
NIMBA	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.
JALA BRAHMI	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (Linn.) Wettstein
DANTI	<i>Baliospermum montanum</i> (Willd.) Muell. Arg.
VAMSHA	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> (Retz.) Willd.
KURANTAKA	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> Linn.
NILA KUSUMA	<i>Barleria strigosa</i> Willd.
VANARAJA	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> Linn.
SWETA KANCHANARA	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lamk.

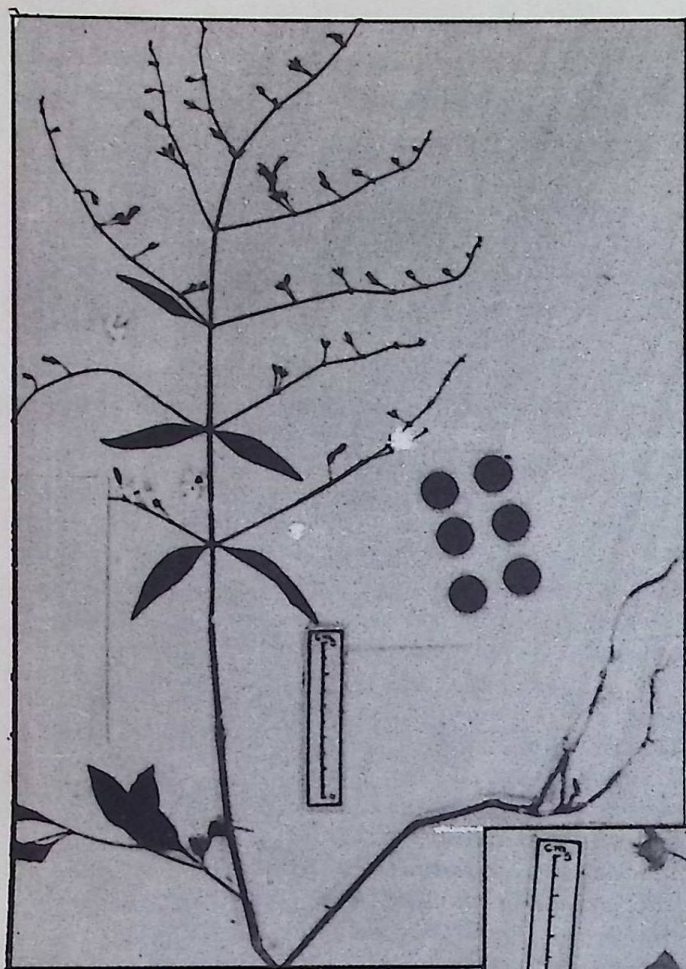


Fig.10.
Andrographis paniculata
(Bhunimba)

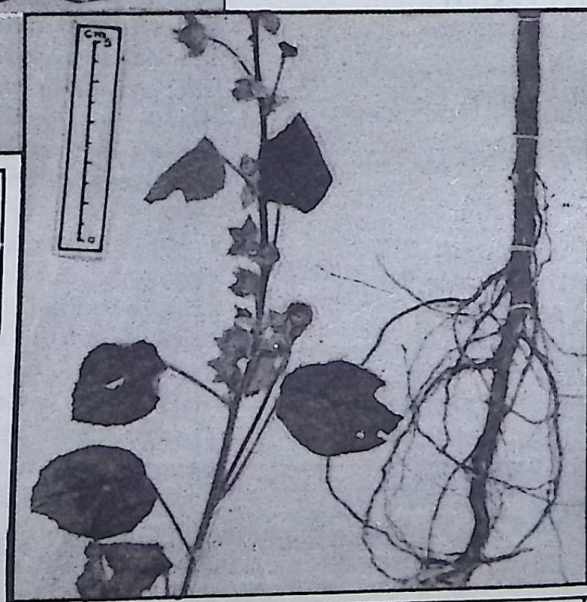


Fig.11. *Sida cordifolia* (Bala)

KUSHMANDA
LAJJALU BHEDA
RAKTA PUNARNAVA
SALMALI
TALA
SHALLAKI, KUNDURU
PRIYALA
PALASHA
KUBERAKSHA
ADHAKI
PUNNAGA
SWETARKA
RAKTARKA, ARKA
KAKADANI
VYAGHRANAKHI?
RAKTAMARICA
SATA KRATULATA
YERANDA KARKATI
AVARTAKI, SWARNAPUSHPA
ARAGVADHA
CHAKRAMARDA
KASAMARDA
CHAKRAMARDA
SADAPUSHPA
JYOTISHMATI
MANDUKAPARNI
SWETA MUSALI
CHANAKA
PATHA
ASTHI SAMHARI
SVALPA JAMBIRIKA
AJAGANDHA
BHARANGI?
APARAJITA
BIMBA
CHILAHINTA
GALAGAL, VANAKARPASA

NARIKELA
KAACHU
SHLESHMATAKA
DHANYAKA
KEMBUKA
VARUNA?

SHANAPUSHPA

SARIVA (KRISHNA)

BHUMITALA, TALAMULI
HARIDRA

- * *Benincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn.
- Biophytum sensitivum* (Linn.) DC.
- Boerhaavia diffusa* Linn.
- Bombax ceiba* Linn.
- Borassus flabellifer* Linn.
- Boswellia glabra* Roxb. ex Colebr.
- Buchanania lanzan* Spreng.
- Butea monosperma* (Lamk.) Taub.
- Caesalpinia bonduc* (Linn.) Roxb.
- * *Cajanus cajan* (Linn.) Millsp.
- * *Calophyllum inophyllum* Linn.
- Calotropis gigantea* (Linn.) R.Br.
- Calotropis procera* (Ait.) Ait.f.
- Capparis sepiaria* Linn.
- Capparis zeylanica* Linn.
- * *Capsicum annuum* Linn.
- Cardiospermum halicacabum* Linn.
- * *Carica papaya* Linn.
- Cassia auriculata* Linn.
- Cassia fistula* Linn.
- Cassia obtusifolia* Linn.
- Cassia occidentalis* Linn.
- Cassia tora* Linn.
- * *Catharanthus roseus* (Linn.) G. Don
- Celastrus paniculatus* Willd.
- Centella asiatica* (Linn.) Urban
- Chlorophytum arundinaceum* Baker
- * *Cicer arietinum* Linn.
- Cissampelos pareira* Linn.
- Cissus quadrangularis* Linn.
- * *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle
- Cleome gynandra* Linn.
- Clerodendrum serratum* (Linn.) Moon
- Clitoria ternatea* Linn.
- Coccinia grandis* (Linn.) Voigt
- Cocculus hirsutus* (Linn.) Diels
- Cochlospermum religiosum* (Linn.)
Alston
- * *Cocos nucifera* Linn.
- Colocasia esculenta* (Linn.) Schott
- Cordia dichotoma* Forst.f.
- Coriandrum sativum* Linn.
- Costus speciosus* (Koen. ex Retz.) Sm.
- Crateva adansonii* DC.
- ssp. *odora* (Buch.-Ham.) Jacobs
- * *Crotalaria juncea* Linn.
- Cryptolepis buchanani* Roem. et
Schult.
- Curculigo orchiodes* Gaertn.
- * *Curcuma longa* Linn.

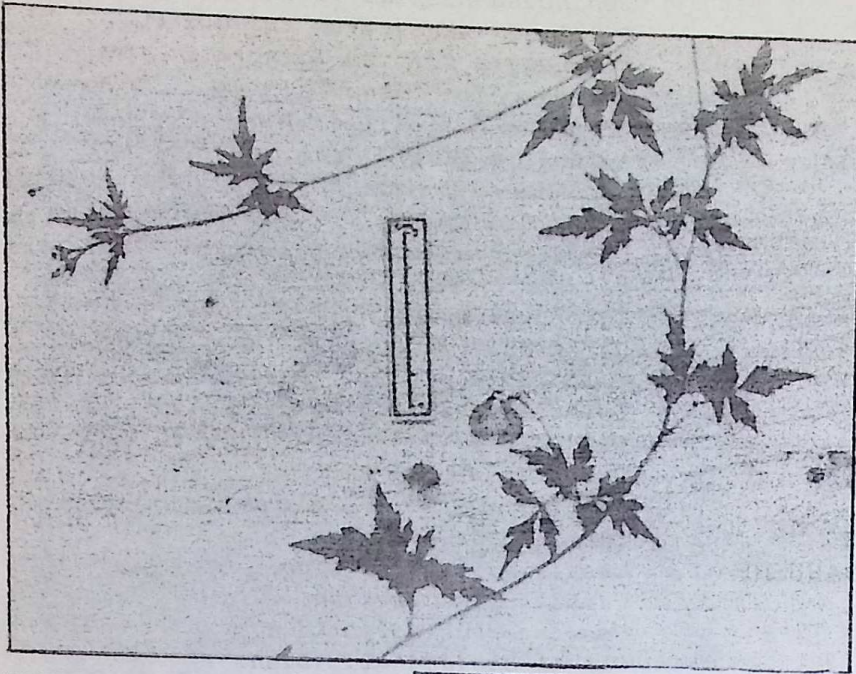


Fig.12. *Cardiospermum*
halicacabum
(Sata Kratu lata)

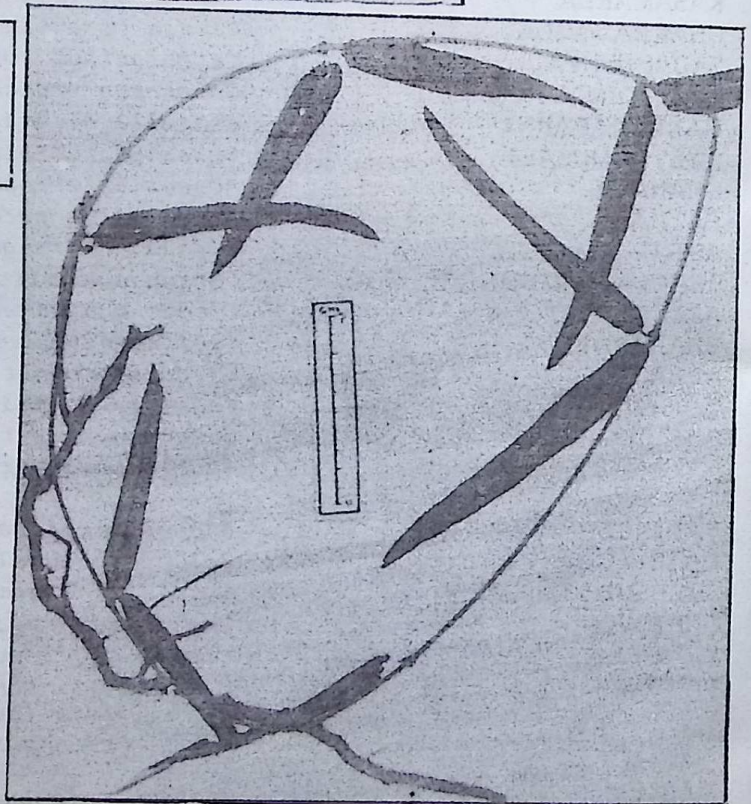


Fig.13. *Hemidesmus indicus* (Sveta Sariba)

DURVA	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (Linn.) Pers.
MUSTA	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Linn.
DHATURA BHEDA	<i>Datura innoxia</i> Mill.
DHATURA	<i>Datura metel</i> Linn.
SHALIPARNI?	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (Linn.) DC.
VIRATARU	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (Linn) Wt. et Arn.
TINDUKI	<i>Diospyros exsculpta</i> Buch.-Ham. (<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> Roxb.)
LINGINI	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i> (Linn.) Jeffrey
KULATHA	* <i>Dolichos biflorus</i> Linn.
BHRINGARAJA	<i>Eclipta alba</i> (Linn.) Hassk.
MAKARA	* <i>Eleusine coracana</i> Gaertn.
PARIBHADRA	<i>Erythrina indica</i> Lamk.
DUGDHKA	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> Linn.
SHANKHAPUSHPI,	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> (Linn.)
VISHNUKRANTHA	Linn.
VATA	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> Linn.
KAKODUMBARA	<i>Ficus hispida</i> Linn.f.
UDUMBARA	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> Linn.
ASWATHA	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn.
PLAKSHA?	<i>Ficus virens</i> Ait.
LANGALI	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> Linn.
KASMARI, GAMBHARI	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.
MESHA SHRINGI?	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) R.Br. ex Schult.
AVARTANI	<i>Helicteres isora</i> Linn.
SARIVA (SWETA)	* <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (Linn.) R.Br. ex Schult.
JAPA	* <i>Hibiscus rosasinensis</i> Linn.
KUTAJA	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> (Linn.) Wall. ex G. Don
RATNA PURUSHA	<i>Hybanthus suffruticosus</i> (Linn.) Baill. ex Lanessy
KOKILAKSHA?	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schumacher) Heine
DARBHA?	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (Linn.) P. Beauv.
NEELIKA	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> Linn.
NALIKA	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forsk.
MALLIKA	* <i>Jasminum sambac</i> Ait.
ALABU	* <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina) Standley
JINGINI	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i> (Houtt.) Merr.
MENDIKA, NAKHARANJAKA	* <i>Lawsonia inermis</i> Linn.
GRANDHIPARNI	<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i> (Linn.) Ait.f.
JIVANTI?	<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> (Retz.) Wt. et Arn.
KAPITHA	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> Linn.
KOSHATAKI	<i>Luffa acutangula</i> (Linn.) Roxb. var. <i>amara</i> (Roxb.) C.B.Cl.



Fig.14. *Operculina turpethum* (Trivrit)

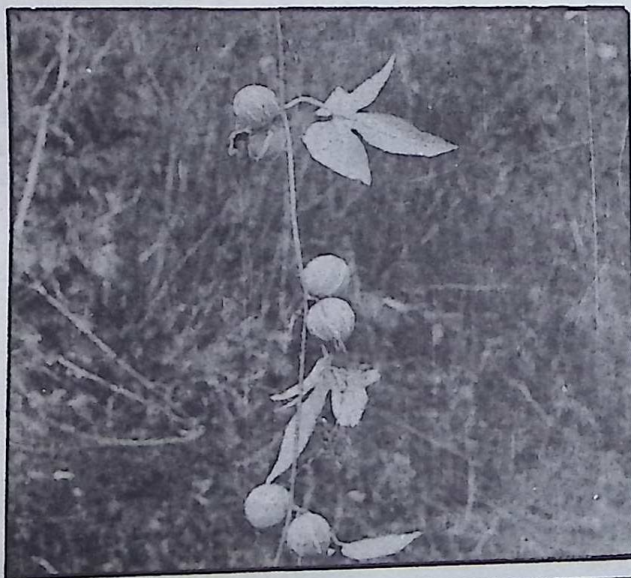


Fig.15. *Diplocyclos palmatus* (Lingini)

MADHUKA	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (Koen.) Mac Bride
KAMPILLAKA	var. <i>latifolia</i> (Roxb.) Chev.
AMRA	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i> (Lamk.) Muell-Arg.
RAJADANA?	* <i>Mangifera indica</i> Linn. (also Wild)
CHATUSHPATRI, SWASTIKA, SUNISHANNAKA	<i>Manilkara hexandra</i> (Roxb.) Dub.
CHAMPAKA	<i>Marsilea minuta</i> Linn.
LAJJALU	* <i>Michelia champaca</i> Linn.
KARAVELLIKA	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> Linn.
AKSHIKAPHALA?	* <i>Momordica charantia</i> Linn.
SHIGRU	<i>Morinda tomentosa</i> Heyne ex Roth
KAPIKACHHU, ATMAGUPTA	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lamk.
SURABHINIMBA	<i>Mucuna prurita</i> Hook.
KADALI	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (Linn.) Spreng.
KAMALA	* <i>Musa paradisiaca</i> Linn.
KARAVIRA	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.
PARIJATA	* <i>Nerium indicum</i> Mill.
KUMUDA	<i>Nyctanthes arbortristis</i> Linn.
UTPALA	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f.
MUNJARIKI?	<i>Nymphaea stellata</i> Willd.
AJAKA	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> Linn.
TULASI	<i>Ocimum canum</i> Sims
TRIVRIT	* <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn.
SYONAKA	<i>Operculina turpethum</i> (Linn.) Silva
SALI	Manso
TINISHA	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (Linn.) Vent.
CHANGERI	* <i>Oryza sativa</i> Linn.
KETAKI	<i>Ougeinia oojeinensis</i> (Roxb.) Hochr.
KAKANASIKA?	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> Linn.
UTHAMARANI	<i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i> Linn.f.
JALAPIPPALI, JALAKARNA	<i>Pentatropis capensis</i> (Linn.f.) Bullock
BHUHDHATRI	<i>Pergularia daemia</i> (Forsk.) Chiov.
AMALAKI	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> (Linn.) Greene
KRISHNA KAMBHOJI	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum. et Thonn.
TAMBULA	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> Linn.
PIPPALI	<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i> Poir.
MARICA	* <i>Piper betle</i> Linn.
VARIPARNI?, JALAKUMBHI	<i>Piper longum</i> Linn.
CHITRAKA (RAKTA)	* <i>Piper nigrum</i> Linn.
CHITRAKA (SWETA)	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> Linn.
KARANJA	<i>Plumbago rosea</i> Linn.
BRIHALLONIKA	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> Linn.
LONIKA	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (Linn.) Pierre
BIJASARA	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> Linn.
VIDARI	<i>Portulaca quadrifida</i> Linn.
DADIMA	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.
MADANA	<i>Pueraria tuberosa</i> (Roxb. ex Willd.) DC.
	* <i>Punica granatum</i> Linn.
	<i>Randia dumetorum</i> Lamk.



Fig.16. *Randia dumetorum* (Madana)



Fig.17. *Leonotis nepetifolia* (Grandhiparni)

SARPAGANDHA	<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> (Linn.) Benth. ex Kurz
ERANDA	* <i>Ricinus communis</i> Linn.
IKSHU	* <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> Linn.
KOSAMRA	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i> (Lour.) Oken
BHALLATAKA	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> Linn.f.
TILA	* <i>Sesamum indicum</i> Linn.
BALA?	<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm.f.
BALA	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> Linn.
BRIHATI	<i>Solanum indicum</i> Linn.
VRINTAKA	<i>Solanum melongena</i> Linn.
KAKAMACHI	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> Linn.
KANTAKARI	<i>Solanum surattense</i> Burm.f.
ALARKA? AGNIDAMANI	<i>Solanum trilobatum</i> Linn.
MAMSAROHINI?	<i>Soymida febrifuga</i> A.Juss.
MUNDITAKA	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> Linn.
KATEERA	<i>Sterculia urens</i> Roxb.
SAKHOTA	<i>Streblus asper</i> Lour.
VISHAMUSHTI, KUPEELU	<i>Strychnos nuxvomica</i> Linn.
KATAKA	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i> Linn.f.
JAMBU	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (Linn.) Skeels
AMLIKA	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> Linn.
SAKA	<i>Tectona grandis</i> Linn.f.
SHARAPUNKHA	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (Linn.) Pers.
ARJUNA	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Dalz. et Gibs.
VIBHITAKA	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Breun ex Gaertn.) Roxb.
HARITAKI	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.
PARISHA? ✓	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> (Linn.) Soland. ex Corr.
PEETAKARAVIRA	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i> (Pers.) K.Schum.
GUDUCHI	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers ex Hook.f. et Th.
VRISCHIKALI?	<i>Tragia involucrata</i> Linn.
VARSHABHU	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> Linn.
GOKSHURA	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> Linn.
VISHALA?	<i>Trichosanthes bracteata</i> (Lamk.) Voigt
VISALYA KARANI	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> Linn.
AJADVISHTA, ARKPARNI	<i>Tylophora indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.
GUNDRA	<i>Typha angustata</i> Bory et Chaub.
RASNA?	<i>Vanda tessellata</i> Hook.f. ex G. Don
SOMARAJI ?	<i>Vernonia anthelmintica</i> (Linn.) Willd.
SAHADEVI	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> (Linn.) Less.
USHIRA	<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i> (Linn.) Nash
VANDHYAVARI?	<i>Vicoa indica</i> (Willd.) Cass.
NIRGUNDI	<i>Vitex negundo</i> Linn.
ASWAGANDHA	<i>Withania somnifera</i> (Linn.) Dunal
DHATAKI	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> (Linn.) Kurz
ASITA KUTAJA	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> R.Br. var. <i>rothii</i> (G. Don) Hook.f.



Fig.18. *Strychnos potatorum* (Kataka)

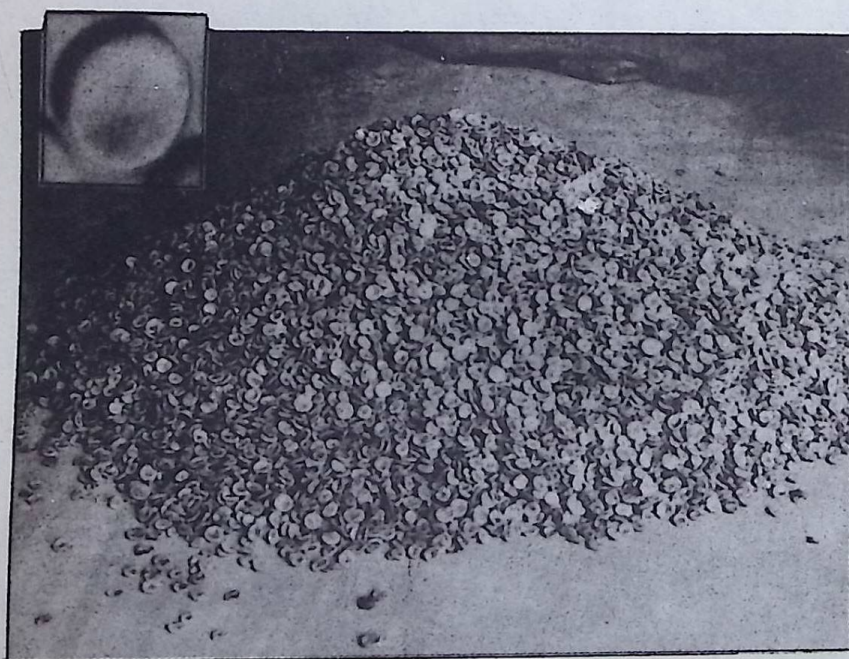


Fig.19. Seeds of *Strychnos nuxvomica* (Kupeelu)

ARTAGALA
KANAKAKULI
TIKTA?

ARDRAKA

BADARI
VALLI BADARI
GHONTA

Xanthium strumarium Linn.
Xylia xylocarpa (Roxb.) Taub.
Zanthoxylum limonella (Dennst.)
Alston
**Zingiber officinale* Rosc.
Zingiber roseum (Roxb.) Rosc.
Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk.
Ziziphus oenoplia (Linn.) Mill.
Ziziphus xylopyra Willd.

*Cultivated/Planted or introduced species

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Fig.20. *Theobroma cacao* -the Cocoa tree



Fig.21. *Nicotiana tabacum* -the Tobacco plant



Fig.22. *Zingiber officinale* (Ardraka)

CHAPTER 6

A NOTE ON THE ECONOMICS OF THE MEDICINAL PLANTS IN
EAST GODAVARI AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS

The area under study being part and parcel of the eastern ghat belt is very rich in certain medicinal plants. Raw drugs such as fruit of *Semecarpus anacardium* Linn. (*Bhallataka*), *Phyllanthus emblica* Linn. (*Amalaki*), *Terminalia chebula* Retz. (*Haritaki*), seed of *Strychnos potatorum* Linn.f. (*Kataka*), *Strychnos nuxvomica* Linn. (*Vishamushthi*) etc. are collected in large quantities by the 'girijans'. For local consumption, root of *Hemidesmus indicus* (Linn.) R.Br. ex Schult. (*Sariba*), *Aristolochia indica* Linn. (*Isvari*), whole plant of *Aristolochia bracteolata* Lank. (*Keetamaril*), *Centella asiatica* (Linn.) Urb. (*Manduka parni*), flowers of *Cassia auriculata* Linn. etc. are collected.

Around Maredumilli, plantations of Coffee and Pepper are raised, which are thriving well. *Curcuma longa* Linn. (*Haridra*) *Zingiber officinale* Rosc. (*Aldraka*) are also cultivated in both East and West Godavari Districts. The Cocoa tree is also introduced.

When compared with the vast number of common medicinal plants available in the area, the items and quantum now exploited are rather negligible (see list of medicinal plants).

Further it is interesting to note that *Adhatoda vasica* Nees (*Vasa*) is abundantly and luxuriently growing in the forest under growth about Satlavada, off Maredumilli in East Godavari district. *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees (*Bhunimba*), *Boerhavia diffusa* Linn. (*Punarnava*), *Holarrhena antidysenterica* (Linn.) Wall. ex G. Don (*Kutaja*, *Indrayava*) *Gymnema sylvestre* (Retz.) R. Br. ex Schult. (*Mesha shringi*), *Hugrophila auriculata* (Schum.) Heine (*Kokilaksha*), *Leptadenia reticulata* (Retz.) Wt. et Arn. (*Jivanti*), *Mimosa pudica* Linn. (*Lajjalul*), *Mucuna prurita* Hook. (*Kapikatchu*, *Atmagupta*), *Nymphaea nouchali* Burm.f. (*Raktotpala*), *Oroxylum indicum* (Linn.) Vent. (*Syonaka*), *Plumbago zeylanica* Linn. (*Chitraka*), *Pistia stratiotes* Linn. (*Jala kumbhi*), *Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb. (*Bijasara*), *Sida cordifolia* Linn. (*Bala*), *Solanum indicum* Linn. (*Brihati*) *Soymda febrifuga* A. Juss. (*Mamsarohini*), *Terminalia bellirica* (Breyne ex Gaertn.) Roxb. (*Bibhitaka*), *Trianthema portulacastrum* Linn. (*Varshabhu*), *Tinospora cordifolia* (Willd.) Miers ex Hook.f. et Thoms. (*Guduchi*), *Woodfordia fruticosa* (Linn.) Kurz (*Dhataki*), *Wrightia tinctoria* R.Br. var. *rothii* (G. Don) Hook. (*Asita kutaja*) etc. are so common that one should take up their exploitation immediately. *Tylophora indica* (Burm.f.) Merr. (The 'Asthma leaf') is abundantly growing in the Konaseema area about Razole-Antarvedi. Maredumilli of East Godavari district may be developed as a 'Drug Collection Centre' and the tribals such as 'Valmiki' and 'Koyas' may be involved in the procurement of these drugs.

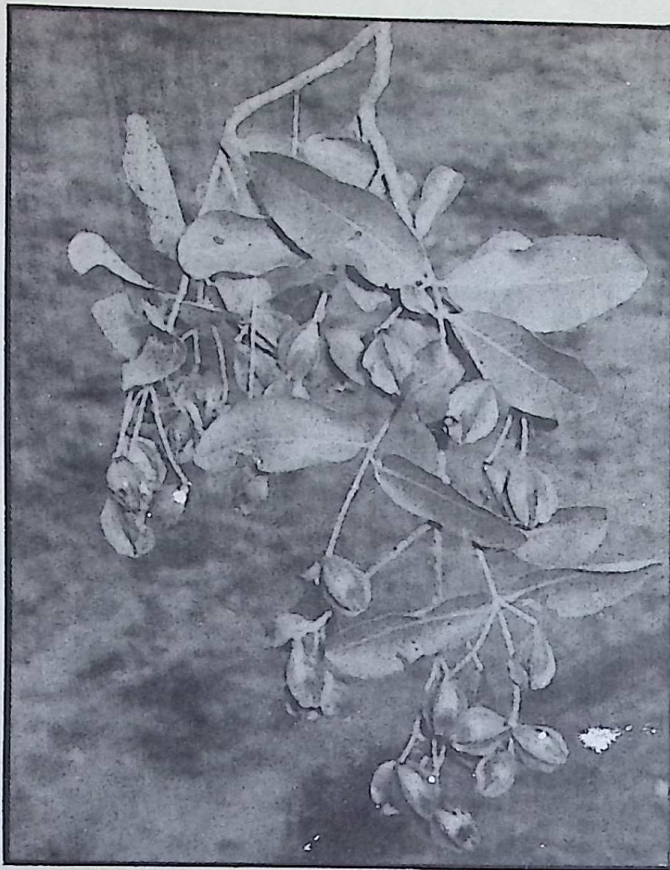


Fig.23. *Terminalia arjuna* (Arjuna)



Fig.24. *Phanera vahlii*-Root is useful in Urticaria (Seeta Pitha)

CHAPTER 7

FOLK-LORE MEDICINE AND ETHNO-BOTANY

The agency area of East Godavari and West Godavari districts in Andhra Pradesh, is quite interesting both ethnically as well as phytogeographically. Ethnically it is represented by three main sects viz., the 'Koya' the 'Konda Reddy' and the 'Valmiki'. Of these, 'Koyas' are the traditional herbal practitioners, who utilise the forest produce for healing purposes also. During the botanical exploration of various localities in the two districts including the mangroves (see Map), the local people were interrogated and first hand information with regards to the medicinal and other claims have been recorded. Of the 185 folk medicinal lores covering 128 plant species ten (10) claims are pertaining to the diseases of cattle and birds. The remaining claims include pain (Shoola) 20, diarrhoea/dysentery (Atisar) 11/(Pravahika) 6, skin disorders (Twak-roga) 11, wounds/cuts (Vrana) 10, joint pain (Sandhi ruk) 9, worm infestation (Krimi) 8 are maximum, followed by oedema (Shoth) 7, stomach disorders (Udar Vikar) 7, cough (Kas) 6, warding off of evil spirits (Bhoota badhahar) 5, dental disorders (Danta-roga) 4, puerperal diseases (Sutika Roga) 4, Scorpion sting (Vraschika Dansha) 3, vomiting (Chardi) 3, and snake bite (Sarpa-dansha) 2, besides 49 claims on other diseases. 32 miscellaneous claims of food and other value have been recorded separately.

The claims are enumerated alphabetically according to the Botanical (Latin) names of the plants used. The name of the family, vernacular name, place of collection, indication of the disease according to Ayurvedic terminology with modern equivalents in parentheses followed by mode of preparation and administration have been given.

Enumeration of the Folklore claims

Abbreviations: L: Latin name; F: Family name; V: Vernacular name; S: Sanskrit name; P: Place of collection; E.G.Dt.: East Godavari District; W.G.Dt.: West Godavari District; I: Indication; U: Uses/Mode of preparation & administration.

L: *Abelmoschus ficulneus* (Linn.) Wt. et Arn. F: MALVACEAE

V: Nela benda, P: Burrilanka near Kadium, E.G.Dt.; I: Vranopchar (healing).

U: The sticky substance obtained from the root bark is applied to Sadyovrana (Cut wounds) for healing.

L: *Abutilon indicum* (Linn.) Sweet F: MALVACEAE

V: Dòkkichettu, Peedakoora; P: (a) Valamuru near Maredumilli E.G.Dt., (b) Chintapalli near Khannapuram, W.G.Dt.; I: (a) Bhutavesa janit jwar (fever believed to be due to influence of evil spirits (b). Dah-prashman (Burning).

U: (a) Fibre extracted from stem bark is made into a string with seven knots and worn around the neck to get rid of fevers believed to be due to influence of evil spirits (Buta-vesa janit jwara).

(b) Root extract is given internally as Dah-prashman to alleviate burning sensation in the stomach.

L: *Acacia torta* (Roxb.) Craib

F: MIMOSACEAE

V: Korinta teega; P: Ravigudem (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; I: Kas (Whooping cough).

U: Sap obtained from the stem is given in Kas(Whooping cough). Dose: 10ml. juice once a day for two days.

L: *Acalypha indica* Linn.

F: EUPHORBIACEAE

P: Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram near Kathipudi, E.G.Dt.; I: Ardha-vabhedak (Headache).

U: Extract made of leaf and 2 or 3 cloves of garlic is used as nasal drops in the opposite nostril to relieve Ardhava bhedak.

L: *Achyranthes aspera* Linn.

F: AMARANTHACEAE

V: Uthareni; P: Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram near Kathipudi, E.G. Dt.; I: Dushta-vranopchar (Healing).

U: Fresh root is inserted into a 'Dushtavrana' (Ulcer) of cattle and rotated for a while to get rid of worms thereby speeding up its healing.

L: *Adiantum incisum* Forsk.

F: ADIANTACEAE

V: Jerrikoora; P: Sirivaka near Koraturu (Papi Hills) W.G.Dt.; I: Vishakitdansha (Insect-bite).

U: Frond is made into a paste and applied externally as an antidote for sting of a poisonous centipede locally known as 'Jerri' (S: Sata Padi).

L: *Adina cordifolia* (Roxb.) Hook.f. ex Brandis

F: RUBIACEAE

V: Bandaru chettu; P: (a) Ravigudem (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; (b) Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: (a) Rajodosh (Irregular menstruation) (b) Kashtartava (Dysmenorrhoea).

U: (a) Stem bark together with some til-seeds is pounded.

made into pills and given internally to correct irregular menstruation, occurring sometimes once in 3 or 4 months. Dose: 10 gms. of bark and 10 gms. of tilseeds, twice a day for 3 days.

b) Three leafy stipules along with 3 black peppers are made into a paste and given internally to alleviate pain during menstruation.

L: *Aegle marmelos* (Linn.) Corr.

F: RUTACEAE

V: Maaredu; P: (a) Valamuru near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt., (b) Kutravada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt., (c) Koraturu (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; I: (a) Atopa (Gastric disorder), (b) Shirahshool (Headache), (c) Vrischik-dansha (Scorpion sting).

U: (a) A mixture of water extract from 'Bilva' stem bark and fresh turmeric is given internally in stomachache due to Atopa (Gastric disorder). Dose: Extract made of 10 gms. of stem bark in 15ml. Water + 5 gms. of turmeric.

(b) Stem bark is made into a paste, mixed in coconut oil and applied to forehead and kept for an hour to relieve Shirah shool (Headache).

(c) Bark of Root spreading towards east is ground well together with 3 peppers and given internally as an antidote for scorpion sting. Some paste is also applied externally. Dose: 15 gms. of root.

L: *Aerva lanata* (Linn.) Juss.

F: AMARANTHACEAE

V: Telagapindi koora; P: Rampa Chodavaram - Maredumilli, E.G. Dt.; I: Mutra-roga (Urinary disorder).

U: Decoction of root is given to children discharging albumin along with Urine (S: Mutraroga).

L: *Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb.

F: SIMAROUBACEAE

V: Peddamaanu; P: Koraturu (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; I: Atisar (Diarrhoea).

U: Extract of stem bark is given internally in Atisara (Diarrhoea). Dose: Stem bark-20 gms.

L: *Alangium salviifolium* (Linn.f.) Wang.

F: ALANGIACEAE

V: Udugu, Vuduga; P: (a) Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram near Kathipudi, E.G.Dt., (b-c) Koraturu (Papi hills), W.G.Dt., (d) Chintapalli near Khannapuram, W.G.Dt. I: (a) Abhighataj shotha (Swelling due to trauma), (b) Vibandha (Constipation), (c) Shleshma nissaraka (Expectorant), (d) Shirah-shool (Headache).

U: (a) Leaf is boiled and used as fomentation to alleviate pain due to 'Abhighata'

(b) Extract of stem bark together with some salt is given internally in Vibandha (Constipation). Dose: Stem bark 15 gms.

once a day for two days.

(c) Inner bark of trunk facing towards east is ground well together with 3 or 7 peppers and the extract thus obtained is given on empty stomach to ease out phlegm in case of asthma or dry cough. Dose: 10gms. of bark once a day for two days.

(d) Smoke obtained from leaf of a branch spreading towards north is inhaled by covering a blanket around, to alleviate Shirahshoola (Head-ache).

L: *Alstonia scholaris* R.Br.

F: APOCYNACEAE

V: Yedaakula paala, P: Valamuru near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.;
I: Udar shool (Abdominal pain).

U: Equal quantities of stem bark of *Alstonia scholaris* and *Rauvolfia serpentina* (V: Patala garudi: S: Sarpagandha) are ground together, made into pills and given internally in Udarshool (Abdominal pain). Dose: Two gms. thrice a day for 3 days.

L: *Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f) Wall. ex Nees

F: ACANTHACEAE

V: (a) Nelangi; (b-c) Chedukoora; (d) Nelavemu; (e) Chendu Koora; P: (a) Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram near Kathipudi, E.G.Dt., (b-c) Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt., (d) Koraturu (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt., (e) Vurrinka-Chintapalli near Khannapuram, W.G.Dt. I: (a) Pama (Eczema), (b) Pidika (Boils), (c) Sishu roga (Infantile diseases-preventive measure), (d) Kashtartava (Dysmenorrhoea), (e) Vrana-ropak (Wound healing).

U: (a) Whole plant juice is given internally in Pama (Eczema). Dose: 25 gms. of plant made into 25 ml. juice by adding sufficient water.

(b) Whole plant is made into a paste together with some turmeric and applied to Pidika (Boils).

(c) Whole Plant together with some ginger (V:Sonti), 'Ajwa-in' (V:Vaamu) and asafoetida (V: Inguva) is made into an extract and given to infants of 7 to 30 days old to protect them from various infant diseases.

(d) Leaf together with 3-5 peppers is ground well and the paste thus obtained is given internally to alleviate pain during menstruation (Kashtartava). Dose: 10gms. of leaf once a day for 3 days.

(e) Leaf juice is applied to wounds for healing.

L: *Anogeissus latifolia* (Roxb. ex DC.) Bedd. F: COMBRETACEAE

V: Chirumaanu; P: (a) Sunnampadu near Maredumilli, (b) Maredumilli, E.G.Dt., (c) Koraturu (Papi Hills); W.G.Dt.; I: (a) Kas

(Cough), (b) Krimi & Kas (Worms and cough); (c) Shushka-kas (Dry cough).

U: (a) Stem bark together with some salt is chewed and swallowed in cough. Dose: 5 gms. of stem bark once a day for 3 days.

(b) Stem bark decoction alone, or together with sugar and milk is given to get rid of intestinal worms and also a cure for cough. Dose: Stem bark powder 5gms.

(c) Stem bark together with fruit of *Terminalia chebula* (V: Karakkaya; S: Haritakiphala) is powdered, made into pills, and given internally in dry cough. Dose: 2 gms. each.

L: *Ardisia solanacea* (Poir.) Roxb.

F: MYRSINACEAE

V: Konda maati; P: Satlavada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; (I): (a) Kas (Cough), (b) Poshak (Nutrient).

U: (a) Tender leaf is boiled and the decoction thus obtained is given internally to relieve Kas (Cough).

(b) Fruit is roasted and the kernel thus obtained is eaten by local tribals for its nutritive value.

L: *Argyrea cymosa* Sweet

F: CONVULVACEAE

V: Kutaka teega; P: Sudikonda near Gokavaram, E.G.Dt.; I: Pravahika (Dysentery).

U: Root juice together with some salt is given to children in Pravahika (Dysentery). Dose: 5 gms. of root.

L: *Aristolochia bracteolata* Lamk.

F: ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

V: Gaadidapaalaaku; P: Burrilanka near Kadiam, E.G.Dt.; I: (a) Krimi (Worms); (b) Danta roga (Carious teeth).

U: (a) Whole plant is fed to the cattle alongwith green grass to kill intestinal worms.

(b) Root paste is applied to carious teeth.

L: *Aristolochia indica* Linn.

F: ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

V: Nalla Ishwari; P: Burrilanka near Kadiam, E.G.Dt.; I: Kshata (Cuts).

U: Leaf juice is applied to fresh cuts (Kshata) for healing.

L: *Asparagus racemosus* Willd.

F: ASPARAGACEAE

V: (a) Seetammasavaram, (b) Pillidumpa; P: (a) Maredumilli, E.G.Dt., (b) Ravigudem (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; I: (a) Shotha (Oedema), (b) Bhoot-badha har (Keeping off evil spirits).

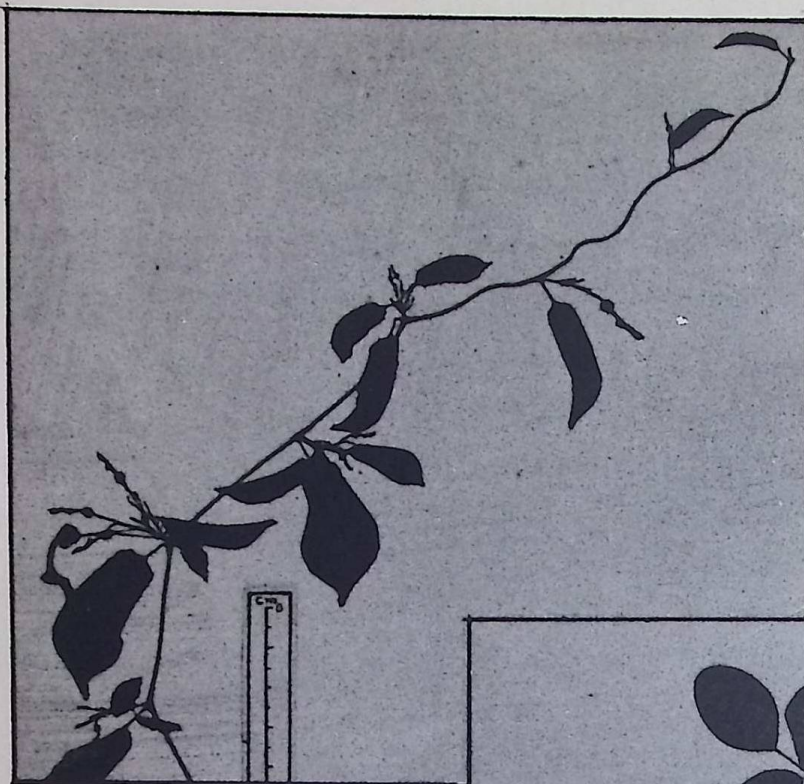


Fig.25. *Aristolochia*
indica (Ishwari)

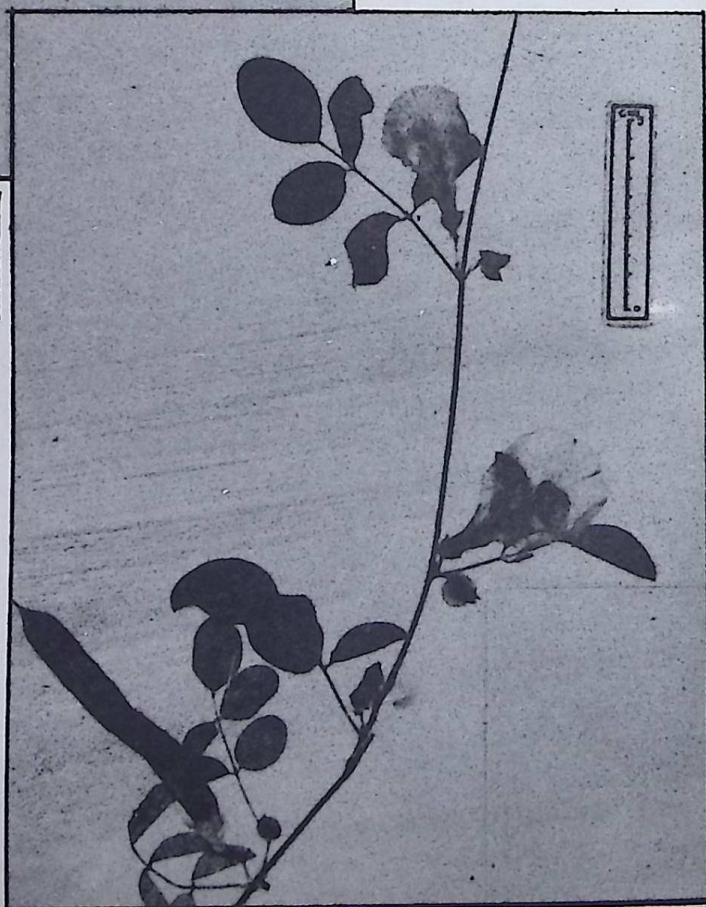


Fig.26. *Clitoria ternatea* (Aparajita)

U: (a) Tuber is roasted on gentle fire and eaten in dropsical swelling of face and lower limbs.

(b) Smoke obtained by burning dried twigs of *Asparagus racemosus* and stem bark of *Dichrostachys cinerea* (V: Yelturu; S: Virataru) is believed to drive the evil spirits away from the children (Bhoot-badhahar).

L: *Aspidopterys indica* (Roxb.) Hochr. F: MALPIGHIACEAE

V: Chuttaakula teega; P: Chintapalli near Khannapuram, W.G.Dt.; I: Atisar (Diarrhoea).

U: Leaf juice is given to cattle in diarrhoea.

L: *Atylosia scarabaeoides* (Linn.) Benth. F: FABACEAE

V: Adavivulava; P: Ravigudem (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; I: Pradar, Pooyameha (Leucorrhoea, Menorrhagia and Gonorrhoea).

U: Root together with 2 or 3 peppers is pounded and made into pills. These pills are given internally in Leucorrhoea, Menorrhagia and also in Gonorrhoea (Pooyameha). Dose: 10gms. once a day for 5 days.

L: *Atylosia volubilis* (Blanco) Gamble F: FABACEAE

V: Kondachikkudu; Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: Chardi and Atisara (Vomiting & diarrhoea).

U: Root juice is given internally to stop Chardi (Vomiting and Atisara (Diarrhoea)). Dose: 10 gms. of root.

L: *Azanza lampas* (Cav.) Alef. F: MALVACEAE

V: Pottem; P: Kutrawada-Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: Bala-varadhaka (Tonic).

U: Powdered root of *Azanza lampas* and tuber of *Asparagus racemosus* Willd. (V: Seetavemanna dumpa) are made into decoction and given internally to act as a tonic, in case of weakness. Dose: 25 gms. each.

L: *Azima tetracantha* Lamk. F: SALVADORACEAE

V: Vuppu donka, Uppu kaada; P: Burrilanka near Kadium & Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram near Kathipudi, E.G.Dt.; I: Shotha (Swelling).

U: Swelling caused to the udder of a cow or a buffalo due to some unknown reason is said to be restored to normalcy within one night by beating the udder with a twig of *Azima tetracantha* (Shock treatment?).

L: *Baliospermum montanum* (Willd.) Muell.-Arg. F: EUPHORBIACEAE

V: Chitti aamudam; P: Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.
I: Angamarda (Body ache).

U: Sap is applied externally in Angamarda (Body ache).

L: *Bambusa arundinacea* (Retz.) Willd.

F: BAMBUSACEAE

V: Bongu veduru; P: (a) Sunnampadu near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.,
(b) Koraturu (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; I: (a) Karna puya (Otitis media), (b) Uru shotha (Swelling of thigh).

U: (a) Silica deposit in the hollow bamboo stem known as 'Veduru Vuppu' (S: Vansa lochana) is powdered and dropped into the ear affected with Karna puya (Otitis media).

(b) 'Bamboo manna' (Veduru Vuppu) is mixed in a few drops of water and applied externally to an oblong swelling said to appear on the thigh. The disease is locally known as 'Thoda paamu'. Dose: 4 or 5 applications once a day.

L: *Bauhinia racemosa* Lamk.

F: CAESALPINIACEAE

V: Aare chettu; P: (a) Koraturu (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt., (b) Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: (a) Pravahika (Dysentery), (b) Abhishyanda (Conjunctivitis).

U: (a) Extract obtained from equal quantities of stem bark of *Bauhinia racemosa* and *Ziziphus xylopyra* (V: Gotti) is given internally in Pravahika (Dysentery). Dose: 10 gms. each twice a day for one day.

(b) Fibre obtained from the stem bark is hung around the ears for curing Abhishyanda (Conjunctivitis).

L: *Boerhavia diffusa* Linn.

F: NYCTAGINACEAE

P: Ravigudem (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; I: Krimi-janya udarshoola (Abdominal pain due to worms).

U: Equal quantities of root of *Boerhavia diffusa* and *Pavetta indica* are pounded and made into pills. These pills are given internally to alleviate abdominal pain due to intestinal worms. Dose: 10 gms. only once.

L: *Bombax ceiba* Linn.

F: BOMBACACEAE

V: Boorugu; P: Koraturu, W.G.Dt.; I: Upanah (as poultice).

U: Stem bark is made into a paste and boiled in an earthen vessel. External application of this paste bursts open the abscess and heals it up.

L: *Bridelia retusa* (Linn.) Spreng.

F: EUPHORBIACEAE

V: Aanem chettu; P: Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.;
I: Shoola (Body pain).

U: Equal quantities of stem bark of *Bridelia retusa*, *Cassine glauca* (V: Nalla virugudu), *Garuga pinnata* (V: Garugudu), *Phyllanthus emblica* (V: Vusirika) are made into a paste and given internally to alleviate body pain. Dose 20ml. once a day for 3 days.

L: *Bryophyllum pinnatum* (Lamk.) Oken F: CRASSULACEAE

P: Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: Kandu (Itching).

U: Leaf juice is applied externally on itching feet due to fungal infection.

L: *Buchanania lanzan* eng. F: ANACARDIACEAE

V: Morlu che . Koraturu (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; I: Sandhiruk (Rheumat pain).

U: Gum obtained from the injured trunk is mixed in milk and given internally to alleviate rheumatic pains. Dose: 10gms. of gum given in 50ml of milk once a day for a few days.

L: *Caesalpinia bonduc* Roxb. F: CAESALPINIACEAE

V: Gatcha; P: (a) Tallarevu-Yanam near Kakinada and Burrilanka-Kadium near Rajahmundry, E.G.Dt., (b) Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: (a) Scrotal swelling (Vrishan shoth) (b) Shirah shool (Headache).

U: (a) (i) Kernel is rubbed on a stone and the paste thus obtained is mixed in some 'Musabbar' i.e., dried pulp of *Aloe barbadensis* Mill. (S: Kumari) and used as poultice for a week, to subside scrotal swelling (V: Anda vaatam).

(ii) Leaf paste is boiled and applied externally to alleviate scrotal swelling.

(b) Seed is rubbed on a stone till the kernel is exposed. The paste thus obtained is mixed in garlic paste (one clove) and applied externally in Shirah shool (Headache).

L: *Calotropis gigantea* (Linn.) R.Br. F: ASCLEPIADACEAE

V: Jilledu; P: Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram near Kathipudi, E.G.Dt.,
I: Vrischika-dansha (Scorpion sting)

U: Latex is applied externally in Vrishchika dansha (Scorpion sting).

L: *Calotropis procera* Ait.f. F: ASCLEPIADACEAE

V: Jilledu; P: Antarvedi, E.G.Dt.; I: Katishoola (Back-ache).

U: Leaf smeared with some coconut oil or castor oil is warmed, placed on the waist and bandaged to alleviate Katishoola (Backache).

Note: Leaf of *Calotropis gigantea* is also used for the above purpose.

L: *Cardiospermum halicacabum* Linn.

F: SAPINDACEAE

V: Butta buragateega; P: Sudikonda near Gokavaram, E.G.Dt.; I: Swasa-kashta (Dyspnoea).

U: Tender leaf together with jaggery is made into a paste mixed in mother's milk and given to children suffering from Dyspnoea locally known as 'Kuramavyaadhi'. Dose: 5 leaves + 5ml. of mother's milk+Jaggery for taste.

L: *Careya arborea* Roxb.

F: BARRINGTONIACEAE

V: Tarpi, Tarrapu chettu; P: Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G. Dt.; I: Atisara (Diarrhoea).

U: (a) Extract of stem bark is given in Diarrhoea. Dose: 10ml. made of 10 gms. of bark.

(b) The above extract together with those of *Terminalia chebula* (S: Haritaki; V: Karaka), *Phanera vahlii* (V: Addatiga) and *Buchanania lanzan* (V: Mollika) is given in Diarrhoea. Dose: 8 ml. made of 2gms. each.

(c) The above mixture together with turmeric juice is given in case of motions with green colour.

L: *Cassia auriculata* Linn.

F: CAESALPINIACEAE

V: Tangedu; P: Kadiam-Dhowleshwaram, E.G.Dt.; I: Pravahika (Dysentery).

A small piece of stem bark is chewed and swallowed for its antidyenteric properties. Alternatively, stem bark extract may be given internally. Dose: Stem bark 20 gms.

L: *Cassia occidentalis* Linn.

F: CAESALPINIACEAE

V: Kasinda; P: Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram, near Kathipudi, E.G. Dt.; I: Krimi/Kapha (Worms and Phlegm).

U: Root alongwith some turmeric and Ajwain (S: Yavani; V: Vaamu) is ground well and given to infants for its anthelmintic properties and also to get rid of 'Kapham' (Phlegm). Dose: One gram each twice a day.

L: *Cassia tora* Linn.

F: CAESALPINIACEAE

V: Tantepu mokka; P: a) Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram, near Kathipudi, E.G.Dt.; b) Sunnampadu near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt; I: a) Kamala (Jaundice), b) Twak Rog (Antifungal treatment).

U: a) Leaf alongwith 5 peppers is made into a paste, mixed in water and given once a day early in the morning on empty

stomach to cure jaundice. Dose: 10gms. of paste in 25ml water for 5 days.

Note: Salt should be avoided during the treatment; and also for about six months there after fish, mutton, brinjal, red gram and other heat generating preparations (Ushna-virya dravyas) should be avoided.

b) Leaves are heated, made into a bundle with a thin cloth and used for fomentation of legs and hands with fungal infection to stop itching and to promote healing.

L: *Cassine glauca* (Rottb.) O.Ktze.

F: CELASTRACEAE

V: Bhoota vegisa; P: Koraturu (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; I: Bhoot-baadhar (To drive away evil spirits).

U: It is believed that smoke obtained by burning a mixture of powered stem bark of *Cassine glauca* and *Ailanthus excelsa* (V: Pedda Maanu) drives away evil spirits.

Note: Smoke of *Cassine glauca* alone can also be used to serve the above purpose.

L: *Centella asiatica* (Linn.) Urb.

F: APIACEAE

V: (a) Tella Jaldi, (b) saraswatiaaku; P: (a) Maredumilli, E.G.Dt., (b) Kotrupalli on Chintapalli-Koraturu, W.G.Dt.; I: (a) Mukhapaka (Stomatitis), (b) biliousness.

U: a) Leaf paste with coconut oil is applied on the tongue affected with Stomatitis (V: Tella jaldi).

Note: Local name of the plant denotes the very disease on which it acts as a specific.

(b) Fresh or dried leaf is eaten in biliousness (Pithahar). Sugar may be added to taste.

L: *Cissampelos pareira* Linn.

F: MENISPERMACEAE

V: (a) Gundugura, (b) Chiruboddi; P: (a) Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt., (b) Koraturu (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; I: Chardi (Vomiting), Atisar, Pravahika (Diarrhoea and dysentery).

U: (a) A mixture of root extracts of *Cissampelos pareira* and *Hemidesmus indicus* (V: Sugandhipaala; S: Sariva) is given internally to control diarrhoea. This mixture is also used as an anti-emetic drug.

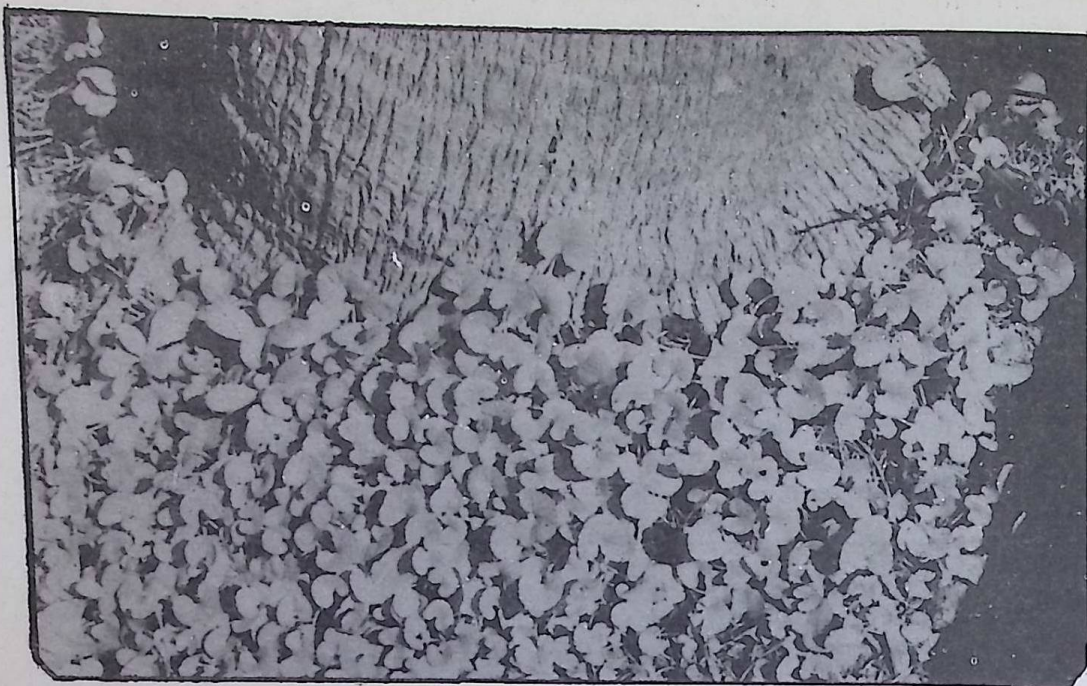


Fig.27. *Centella asiatica* (Mandukaparni)



Fig.28. *Marsilea minuta* (Chatushpatri)

b) Equal quantities of root of *Cissampelos pareira* and *Hemidesmus indicus* (V: Sugandhipaala) together with stem bark of *Holarrhena antidysenterica* (V: Aaku paala; S: Kutaja) are powdered and made into pills. These pills are administered internally in dysentery and diarrhoea. Dose: 10 gms. once a day for 4 days.

L: *Cissus pallida* (Wall. ex Wt. et Arn.) Steud. F: VITACEAE

V: (a) Boosarateega, (b) Tella Boodara; P: (a) Addateegala-Veerabhadrapuram, E.G.Dt., (b) Ravigudem (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; (a) Vidradhihar (healing abscess), (b) Sandhi shool (Joint pain).

U: (a) Tuberous root is made into a paste and applied externally on abscess. The application, it is said, bursts open the abscess and heals it up within a week.

(b) Paste of tuberous root is applied externally in joint pains.

Note: It is said that fresh paste causes itching of the skin but on drying the effect is lost.

L: *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle F: RUTACEAE

V: Nimma; P: Valamuru near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: Sutika rog (Puerperal disorder).

U: Water extract of fresh stem bark is given to mother on the day of delivery of a child to protect her from puerperal disorder. Dose: 10ml. of extract from 10 gms. of stem bark.

L: *Cleistanthus collinus* (Roxb.) Benth. ex Hook.f. F: EUPHORBIACEAE

V: (a) Vodisa, (b-c) Kodisa; P: (a) Sunnampadu near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt., (b-c) Ravigudem (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; I: (a) Charma roga (Skin disease); (b) Fungal infection; (c) Sarpadan-sha (Snake-bite).

U: (a) Stem bark is pounded well and its infusion by soaking over-night in water, is applied externally to cattle suffering from skin diseases for 3 days.

(b) Leaf juice is applied externally to fungal infected toes.

(c) Paste of stem bark is applied externally as an antidote for snake bite of a particular species, locally known as 'Podapaamu'.

L: *Cleome gynandra* Linn. F: CLEOMACEAE

V: Vetlam mokka; P: Sunnampadu near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: Shirah-shool (Headache).

U: Leaf paste is applied all over the head to relieve headache.

L: *Clerodendrum inerme* (Linn.) Gaertn. F: VERBENACEAE

V: Pisinga; P: Corangi near Kakinda, E.G.Dt.; I: 'Katchu' (Scabies).

U: Leaf paste together with some salt is applied externally in scabies (Katchu), once a day for three days.

L: *Clerodendrum serratum* (Linn.) Moon F: VERBENACEAE

V: Bommalamarri; P: Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: Udarshool (Stomachache).

U: A mixture of root extract of *Clerodendrum serratum* and *Rauvolfia serpentina*, (V: Pathalgarudi) is given internally to alleviate stomachache. Dose: 2 gms. each (Single dose).

L: *Clerodendrum viscosum* Vent. F: VERBENACEAE

V: Pidudu; P: Koraturu-Chintapalli, W.G.Dt.; I: Ticks/louse infestation.

U: Root extract is used as ear drops to get rid of ticks infesting the cattle.

Note: The local name 'Pidudu' means a tick or louse that infests cattle; it also means a disease among cattle caused by these ticks.

L: *Clitoria ternatea* Linn. F: FABACEAE

V: Telladanti, Yerradantini; P: (a) Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram near Kathipudi & (b) Sudikonda near Gokavaram, E.G.Dt.; I: (a) Krimighna/Sarak (Vermicide and laxative), (b) Pindikodveshtan (Postnatal muscular spasm).

U: (a) Juice of root bark is given internally as vermicide and also as a laxative. Dose: Fresh root 10 gms. till complete relief.

(b) Root juice is given to postnatal women to alleviate muscular spasm in the feet. Dose: 10 gms. of root.

L: *Coccinia grandis* (Linn.) Voigt F: CUCURBITACEAE

V: (a) Kaakidonda, (b) Adavidonda; P: (a) Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram near Kathipudi & (b) Burrilanka near Kadium, E.G.Dt.; I: (a) Naktandhyata (Night blindness), (b) Twakrog (Skin diseases).

U: (a) Heart of goat along with its gall bladder is cooked in the leaf juice of the above plant and eaten to overcome Night blindness (Naktandhyata).

(b) Leaf juice is applied to the limbs affected with boils or eczema, followed by some warm, sediment of 'Til oil' smeared on it with a cloth. This method of treatment is also applicable to cattle affected with putrid wounds.

L: *Cocculus hirsutus* (Linn.) Diels

F: MENISPERMACEAE

V: (a & b) Hitavu koora, (c) Kaatuka Kaada, (d) Doosarateega;

P: (a & b) Valamuru near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt., (c) Konda modalu (Papi Hills), E.G.Dt., (d) Koraturu (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.;

I: (a) Kshudha vardhak (Appetizer) (b) Sveta-pradara (Leucorrhoea), (c) Viral infection of eyes, (d) Chakshu-dah (reddening of eyes due to heat).

U: (a) Fresh leaves together with some salt is wrapped in a Bauhinia leaf and roasted on direct fire. The leaves thus roasted are made into a paste and given internally to improve one's appetite during convalescence. Dose: 10 gms. of leaf once a day for 5 days.

(b) Jelly-like substance obtained by mixing leaf juice in water is given internally in Leucorrhoea (Svetapradara). Dose: 10 ml. juice in 25 ml. of water. Sugar is added for taste.

(c) A cloth soaked in the leaf juice is dried and the ash obtained by burning it is mixed in castor oil and used as 'Surma' or 'Anjanam' (Collyrium) to protect eyes from Viral infection. This ointment is also used as 'Tilakam' on the forehead.

(d) Jelly-like substance obtained by adding leaf juice in water is placed on the closed eyes and bandaged for its cooling effect. The redness of the eyes due to heat and strain is said to become normal over night.

L: *Costus speciosus* (Koen. ex Retz.) Sm.

F: COSTACEAE

V: Besika dumpa; P: Valamuru near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: Pratishyaya (Cold).

U: Rhizome is made into chutney and eaten as a remedy for cold.

L: *Crotalaria retusa* Linn.

F: FABACEAE

V: Kukkantaaku P: Antarvedi near Razole, E.G.Dt.; I: Shirah shool (Headache).

U: Leaf is placed on the fore head and bandaged, to alleviate headache.

L: *Croton bonplandianum* Baill.

F: EUPHORBIACEAE

V: Gaalivaana mokka; P: Keshavadasupalem-Antarvedi, E.G.Dt.; I: Twak rog (Eczema & itching skin).

U: Leaf juice is applied externally in eczema and itching skin.

L: *Cucumis melo* Linn. var. *agrestis* Naud. F: CUCURBITACEAE

V: Peepara; P: Chintapalli near Khannapuram, W.G.Dt. I: Gara-Visha (Botulism).

U: The fruit which is bitter in taste for a normal person, is said to taste sweet if eaten by persons affected with Botulism ('Gara visha').

L: *Curcuma longa* Linn. F: ZINGIBERACEAE

V: Pasupu; P: Koraturu, W.G.Dt.; I: Pratishyaya (Cold).

U: Smoke obtained from turmeric and pepper powder is inhaled to stop running nose.

L: *Dioscorea pentaphylla* Linn. F: DIOSCOREACEAE

V: Voyimu dumpa; P: Valamuru near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: Post-Natal care.

U: Tuberous root is roasted and eaten by women, for keeping up good health, after child birth.

L: *Dipteracanthus prostratus* (Poir.) Nees F: ACANTHACEAE

V: Nela petepu kaaya mokka; P: Rampa Chodavaram near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: Sarpa/Vrischika-dansha (snake bite/Scorpion sting).

U: Leaf juice is used as nasal drops, as an antidote for snake bite and scorpion sting.

L: *Dregea volubilis* (Linn. f.) Benth. ex Hook. f. F: ASCLEPIADACEAE

V: Borraku; P: Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram, near Kathipudi, E.G.Dt.; I: (a) Yoke-sore; (b) Twak rog (Skin disease).

U: (a) Leaf juice is applied on Yoke-sores once a day for 5 days.

(b) Leaf juice is applied externally in skin diseases (V: Puttaballi matcha) for both humans and cattle.

L: *Eclipta alba* (Linn.) Hassk. F: ASTERACEAE

V: (a) Guntagalagara, (b) Guntagannaaku; P: (a) Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram near Kathipudi, E.G.Dt.; (b) Burrilanka near Kadium, E.G.Dt.; I: (a) Pad-rog (b) Twak-rog (Eczema/boils and cuts).

U: (a) Juice is applied externally in case of lesions in lower limbs.

(b) Juice of whole plant is applied externally in eczema, boils and fresh cuts.

L: *Elytraria acaulis* (Linn.f.) Lindau

F: ACANTHACEAE

V: Anigithappidi; P: (a) Burrilanka near Kadium, E.G.Dt., (b) Koraturu (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; I: (a) Krimi (Worms-cattle), (b) Danta rog (Carious tooth).

U: (a) Whole plant is fed to cattle along with green grass to get rid of intestinal worms. Dose: 100 gms.

(b) It is claimed that a small bit of root is placed in the carious tooth to kill the 'worms' causing the decay.

L: *Entada pursaetha* DC.

F: MIMOSACEAE

V: Gilla teega; P: (a) Valamuru near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt., (b) Ravigudem (Papi hills), W.G.Dt.; I: (a) Yakrit vridhhi (Liver enlargement), (b) Viral infection-birds.

U: (a) Kernel is ground well, made into pills and used internally to subside liver enlargement.

(b) seeds after removing seed-coat are made into a paste and fed along with cooked rice to poultry birds affected with viral infection.

L: *Excoecaria agallocha* Linn.

F: EUPHORBIACEAE

V: Thilla; P: Coringa near Kakinaada, E.G.Dt.; I: Amatisar (Diarrhoea).

U: Latex is applied around the umbilicus and turmeric is smeared on it to control loose motions due to indigestion (Amatisara).

Note: Blisters caused by latex can be cured by external application of butter.

L: *Ficus hispida* Linn.f.

F: MORACEAE

V: (a) Boddu maanu, (b) Bemmidu, (c-d) Medibodda; P: (a) Burrilanka-Dhowleshwaram, E.G.Dt., (b) Kesavadasupalem-Antarvedi, E.G.Dt., (c-d) Chintapalli near Khannapuram, W.G.Dt.; I: (a) Atisar (Diarrhoea); (b) Kantha shoth (Sore throat), (c) Twakrog (Eczema) & (d) Udar shool (Stomachache).

U: (a) Latex is applied on the naval and turmeric powder is sprinkled on it to stop diarrhoea.

(b) Milky latex is mixed in turmeric powder and applied externally on the throat in sore-throat.

(c) Milky latex is applied externally in eczema.

(d) Milky latex is applied on the naval to alleviate stomach-ache.

L: *Ficus religiosa* Linn.

F: MORACEAE

V: Raavi chettu; P: Rampa Chodavaram-Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.;
I: Shrama (Fatigue).

U: Stem bark extract is given internally to relieve one from fatigue.

L: *Gardenia turgida* Roxb.

F: RUBIACEAE

V: Tella gumma; P: (a) Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.,
(b) Koraturu (Papi Hills), W.G. Dt., I: (a) Shwaskashta (Dyspnoea), (b) Shoola (Body ache).

U: a) 15 gms. of stem bark togetherwith 3 peppers and some jaggery is powdered and made into pills and given in dyspnoea (S: Swasa). Dose: 5 gms. of pills once a day for 3 days.

b) Stem bark together with some fresh turmeric is ground well, made into pills and given internally to alleviate body ache. Dose: 10 gms. once a day for 4 days.

L: *Glycosmis pentaphylla* (Retz.) Corr.

F: RUBIACEAE

V: Golugu; P: (a) Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram near Kathipudi &
(b) Addatigala-Veerabhadrapuram, E.G.Dt., I: Krimighna (Vermicide).

U: (a) Juice of root bark treated with a piece of red hot earthen pot is given to children as vermicide.

(b) Root juice is given to children to get rid of intestinal worms. Dose: 5 ml.

L: *Gymnema sylvestre* (Retz.) R.Br. ex Schult.

F: ASCLEPIADACEAE

V: Poda pathri; P: Burrilanka-Dhowleshwaram, E.G.Dt.; I: Eye - infection.

U: Leaf juice is applied to the bottom of a bronze plate and the soot obtained by burning a castor oil lamp below it is collected and used as 'Surma' to protect eyes from infection. Alternatively, cotton wicks are soaked in the leaf juice, dried and the soot obtained by burning them in castor oil lamp is collected and used as 'Surma'.

L: *Hesperethusa crenulata* (Roxb.) Roem.

F: RUTACEAE

V: Torru yelaga; P: Koraturu, W.G.Dt.; I: Sutika rog (Puerperal disease).

U: Root of this tree and stem bark of *Holoptelea integrifolia* (V: Nemali chettu) are ground well, made into pills and given to women after child birth to prevent from puerperal diseases. On administering the above drug, it is claimed that one can even have cold water bath in the very first week of delivering a child. Dose: 10 gms. of each item for the first five days commencing with 2nd day of delivery. Thereafter, 5 gms. each for two days.

L: *Holarrhena antidysenterica* (Linn.) Wall. ex G. Don

F: APOCYNACEAE

V: Aaku paala chettu; P: Satlavada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: Udar-shool (Abdominal pain).

U: Stem bark together with two or three black peppers and some water is ground into a paste. To this, a piece of red-hot earthen pot is dropped and the extract obtained from it is given in abdominal pain due to dysentery. Dose: Stem bark 10 gms.

L: *Holoptelea integrifolia* (Roxb.) Planch.

F: ULMACEAE

V: Nemali chettu; P: (a) Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram near Kathipudi, E.G.Dt., (b) Maredumilli, E.G.Dt., (c) Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt., (d) Koraturu (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; I: (a) Arsh (Piles), (b&c) Sandhi shool (Rheumatic and joint pains), (d) Sutika rog (Puerperal disease).

U: (a) 20-30 gms. of stem bark powder is added, along with other spices in fish curry (a curry made of a fish locally known as 'Vaaluga') and eaten with meals once a week for two weeks as a remedy for piles.

(b) Decoction of stem bark together with a few peppers is given internally in rheumatic pains. Dose: 20 gms. of stem bark.

(c) Stem bark is made into a paste, boiled and applied externally in joint pains.

(d) Tender leaves are roasted on a gentle fire, ground well and made into pills. These pills known as 'Chekka mandu' (Medicine of barks) or 'Tallimandu' (Medicine for mother) are given to the mother on the day of delivery to protect her from the puerperal diseases. Dose: 5 gms. once a day for 5 days. No restriction on diet.

L: *Hygrophila auriculata* (Schumach.) Heine F: ACANTHACEAE

V: Gobbikoora; P: Sudikonda near Gokavaram, E.G.Dt.; I: Shotha (Dropsy).

U: Leaf is eaten as vegetable in dropsy. Duration: Once a day for three days.

L: *Indigofera trita* Linn.f. F: FABACEAE

P: Burrilanka, near Kadium, E.G.Dt.; I: Vranaropak (Wound-healer).

U: Leaf juice is applied on fresh cuts for healing.

L: *Jatropha curcas* Linn. F: EUPHORBIACEAE

V: (a) Nepalam (b) Peddanepalam. P: (a) Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt., (b) Kadium-Dhowleshwaram, E.G.Dt.; I: Aaghataj vedana (Body ache due to injury), (b) Danta rog (Pain due to carious teeth).

U: (a) Stem bark is made into a paste, boiled and applied locally to alleviate bodyache due to injury.

(b) Twig is warmed on a gentle fire and used as tooth brush to alleviate pain due to carious teeth.

L: *Leea indica* (Burm.f.) Merr. F: LEEACEAE

V: Konda mookudu; P: Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: Sandhishool (Rheumatic pain).

U: Tuberous root is made into a poultice and applied to limbs with rheumatic pains.

L: *Leonotis nepetifolia* (Linn.) Ait.f. F: LAMIACEAE

V: Gandhaari mokka; P: Veerabhadrapuram near Addatigala, E.G.Dt.; I: Bhoot-badha har (to ward off evil spirits).

U: (a) Twigs with spiny, globose inflorescence are kept in the house to ward off evil spirits.

(b) Smoke obtained by burning the leaves is believed to scare away evil spirits.

L: *Limonia acidissima* Linn. F: RUTACEAE

V: Velaga; P: Koraturu (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; I: Atisar/Pravahika (Diarrhoea/Dysentery).

U: Pulp from tender fruit is eaten in case of diarrhoea

and dysentery.

L: *Litsea glutinosa* (Lour.) Robinson

F: LAURACEAE

V: Naramamidi chettu; P: Kutrawada-Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: (a) Asthi sandhanak (Bone setting), (b) Abhigataj-shool (Pain due to wound).

(a) Paste of stem bark is applied externally to affected limbs of cattle for speeding up of bone-setting.

(b) Stem bark is ground well together with human's urine and applied externally for relieving pains due to wounds (Abhigata).

L: *Mallotus philippensis* (Lamk.) Muell-Arg.

F: EUPHORBIACEAE

V: Pandraka chettu; P: Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: Sutika rog (Puerperal disease).

U: Extract of stem bark is given to mothers on the day of delivery as a preventive medicine to protect them from puerperal diseases. Dose: 20 gms. of stem bark.

L: *Mangifera indica* Linn.

F: ANACARDIACEAE

V: Maamidi; P: (a) Valamuru near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt., (b) Koraturu (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; I: (a) Atisara (Diarrhoea), (b) Shitapitta (Urticaria).

U: (a) Water extract of stem bark is given internally in Diarrhoea (Atisara). Dose: Extract made of 10 gms. of stem bark + 10 ml. water once a day for 3 days.

(b) The green rust (Verdigris) obtained by applying stem bark juice on a copper plate is used externally to cure Urticaria (V: Dadduru).

L: *Merremia gangetica* (Linn.) Cufodont

F: CONVOLVULACEAE

V: Yelaka jeedi; P: Burrilanka near Kadiam, E.G.Dt.; I: Vedana-har (Pain-Killer).

U: Leaf is made into a paste, boiled and used as poultice to relieve pain.

Note: Dr. N. Hanumantha Rao, Academy of Ayurveda claimed that juice of this plant has the unique property of solidifying Mercury.

L: *Mollugo oppositifolia* (Linn.) A.DC.

F: MOLLUGINACEAE



Fig.29. *Mucuna prurita* (Kapikatchu)



Fig.30. *Plumbago rosea* (Rakta Chitraka)

V: Isakaraasikoora; P: Koraturu, W.G.Dt. & Kondamodalu, E.G.Dt.; I: Sarak (Laxative).

U: Leaf is eaten as vegetable for its laxative properties.

L: *Mucuna prurita* Hook.

F: FABACEAE

V: Doola daama teega; P: Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: Apasmar (Epilepsy).

U: Root juice is given in epilepsy, locally known as 'Noti kavuru' (S: Apasmara).

L: *Ocimum basilicum* Linn.

F: LAMIACEAE

V: Rudrajada; P: Burrilanka near Kadium, E.G.Dt.; I: Karna rog (Otitis-media).

U: Leaf juice of *Ocimum basilicum* and *ocimum sanctum* (V&S: Tulasi) in equal quantities is used as ear drops in Otitis media.

L: *Oroxylum indicum* (Linn.) Vent.

F: BIGNONIACEAE

V: Baapana chettu; P: Ravigudem (Papi Hills) W.G.Dt.; I: Kamala (Jaundice).

U: Stem bark is pounded together with some turmeric, made into pills and given in jaundice. Dose: 5 gms. twice a day for 5 days.

Note: Oil and hot preparations should be avoided. More butter-milk should be consumed.

L: *Oryza sativa* Linn.

F: POACEAE

V: Vari; P: Koraturu, W.G.Dt.; I: Atisar (Diarrhoea)

U: Turmeric and ajwain are mixed in hot, cooked rice (locally known as 'Vaamu Annam') and eaten to control Diarrhoea. Salt and chilli powder are added for taste.

L: *Pavetta tomentosa* Roxb. ex Rees

F: RUBIACEAE

V: Konda paapidi; P: Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: Tonic.

U: Root juice is given internally as a preventive medicine, for its alexiformic properties.

L: *Pergularia daemia* (Forsk.) Chiov.

F: ASCLEPIADACEAE

V: Dittupaaku; P: Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram, near Kathipudi, E.G.Dt.; I: Pratisyaya (Cold).

U: Stem is made into a ring around the neck of cattle suffering from cold (V: Kuram jabbu). In addition to this, the root together with some omum (ajwain) and turmeric is made into a paste and given internally.

L: *Phanera vahlii* (Wt. et Arn.) Benth. F: CAESALPINIACEAE

V: Addaaku; P: Koraturu (Papi hills), W.G.Dt.; I: Shitapitta (Urticaria).

U: Water boiled by placing 100 gms. of root is used for bathing to cure Urticaria (S: Seeta pitha) due to biliousness and allergy.

L: *Phyllanthus reticulatus* Poir. F: EUPHORBIACEAE

V: Pulicheru, Purugudu; P: Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram, near Kathipudi, E.G.Dt.; I: Atisaar (Diarrhoea-cattle).

U: Leaf together with Ajwain (V: Vaamu) is made into a paste and given internally to control diarrhoea in cattle. Dose: 400 gms. leaf and 50 gms. of Omum (Ajwain).

L: *Pithecellobium dulce* (Roxb.) Benth. F: MIMOSACEAE

V: Seema chinta; P: Burrilanka near Kadium, E.G.Dt.; I: Prava-hika (Dysentery).

U: Extract of stem bark is given internally in dysentery. Dose: 25 gms. of stem bark once a day for 3 days.

L: *Plumbago rosea* Linn. F: PLUMBAGINACEAE

V: Yerra chitramoolam; P: Veerabhadrapuram near Addateegala, E.G.Dt.; I: Ajirna (Indigestion).

U: Root extract along with extract of Ajwain (V: Vaamu) is given in indigestion. Dose: 5 gms. each.

L: *Plumbago zeylanica* Linn. F: PLUMBAGINACEAE

V: Chitramoolam; P: Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram, E.G.Dt.; I: (a-b) (i) Sandhi shool (Rheumatic pains), (ii) Arsh (Piles).

U: (a) Root paste is added in chicken curry along with other spices and eaten in: (i) rheumatic pains and (ii) as a cure for piles.

(b) Rasam (a Tamarind juice preparation) seasoned with

Chitramoolam root-paste is consumed along with meals (rice) in rheumatic pains and piles.

L: *Pongamia pinnata* (Linn.) Pierre

F: FABACEAE

V: Gaanuga chettu; P: Koraturu, W.G.Dt.; I: Apasmar (Epilepsy).

U: A mixture of extracts from stem bark of *Pongamia pinnata* and *Caesalpinia bonduc* is given as a cure for epilepsy. Dose: Stem bark 10 gms. each.

L: *Psidium guajava* Linn.

F: MYRTACEAE

V: Jaama; P: Koraturu, W.G.Dt.; I: Atisara/Pravahika (Diarrhoea & Dysentery).

U: Very young fruit (V: Pinde) is chewed and swallowed to control diarrhoea and dysentery.

L: *Pterocarpus marsupium* Roxb.

F: FABACEAE

V: Vegisa; P: (a) Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt., (b) Koraturu (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; I: (a) Menorrhagia, (b) Yaksma (Tuberculosis).

U: (a) Extract of stem bark is given in menorrhagia. Dose: 30 gms. of stem bark once a day for 3 days.

(b) Equal quantities of stem bark of *Pterocarpus* and *Terminalia arjuna* (V: Tellamaddi) and flowers of *Cassia auriculata* (V: Kasivinda) are dried and made into fine powder. This powder is mixed in milk and given in tuberculosis. Dose: 2 teaspoons of powder in 50ml. of milk; once a day.

L: *Pueraria tuberosa* (Roxb. ex Willd.) DC.

F: FABACEAE

V: (a) Dhara gummudi, (b) Oddu gummadi kaaya; P: (a) Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt., (b) Chintapalli near Kharapuram, W.G.Dt.; I: (a) Shotha (Oedema), (b) Restorative.

U: (a) Tuber is roasted and eaten in oedematic conditions.

(b) The leaves and tuber are fed to the cattle to alleviate pain and restore strength lost due to hard work.

L: *Saccharum officinarum* Linn.

F: POACEAE

V: Cheruku; P: Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: Pravahika (Dysentery).

U: A piece of sugar cane is pounded well together with 5 black peppers and 5 gms. of sugar candy. The extract thus



Fig.31.
Anogeissus latifolia
(Dhava)



Fig.32.
Semecarpus anacardium (Bhallataka)



Fig.33.
Vernonia anthelmintica
(Vana jeeraka)

obtained is given internally to control dysentery (Amatisara).
Dose: 50 ml.

L: *Schefflera venulosa* (Wt. et Arn.) Harms F: ARALIACEAE

V: Sippari teega; P: Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: Anga marda (Body ache and general weakness).

U: Extract of stem bark of *Schefflera venulosa* and of its host *Ficus religiosa* (V: Raavichettu) is given internally to alleviate bodyache and general weakness. Dose: 10 ml. each.

L: *Semecarpus anacardium* Linn. f. F: ANACARDIACEAE

V: Nallajeedi; P: Valamuru near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: (a) Shotha & Sandhi shoola (Swelling of lower limbs, joint pain and cuts), (b) Kas (Cough).

U: (a) Stem bark is ground into a paste, boiled and applied externally in case of swelling of lower limbs, cuts and in joint pains.

(b) The ripe, fleshy, sweet thalamus (false fruit) is roasted and eaten in cough.

L: *Sida cardata* (Burm.f.) Borss. F: MALVACEAE

P: Burrilanka near Kadiam, E.G.Dt.; I: Vrana-ropan (Wound healer).

U: Leaf paste is applied to cuts for healing.

L: *Smilax zeylanica* Linn. F: SMILACACEAE

V: Kummari teega; P: Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: (a) Bhoot-badhahar (To ward off evil spirits), (b) Raktapradar (Menorrhagia).

U: (a) Stem bark is hung in front of main entrance of a house to ward off evil spirits.

(b) Equal quantities of the root and Krishna jeeraka (L: *Nigella sativa* Linn.; V: Nalla jeelakarra) is ground and made into pills. These pills are given internally in Menorrhagia (Rakta pradara). Dose: 5 gms., once a day for 3 days.

L: *Solanum incanum* Linn. F: SOLANACEAE

V: (a) Challa mulamkaayalu, (b) Tellamulaga, (c) Mullavankaya; P: (a) Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram near Kathipudi, E.G.Dt., (b) Off Valamuru, towards Khammam district border, E.G.Dt.; I: (a) Sutika-rog (Puerperal disease); (b) Shotha (Dropsy affecting face/abdomen).

U: (a) De-seeded berries are boiled, made into a curry

or pickles and eaten by mother after child birth (Sutika) to prevent puerperal diseases.

(b) 3 fruits or three pieces of the root are exposed to smoke obtained by sprinkling edible oil on burning fuel wood or coal and tied as a talisman, around the neck of a child suffering from dropsy affecting face and abdomen (Shotha). By doing so, the oedematous condition, it is claimed, will be set right within three days.

L: *Streblus asper* Lour.

F: MORACEAE

V: Barrinka; P: Burrilanka-Dhowleshwaram, E.G.Dt.; I: Pashana gardabha (Mumps).

U: Latex is smeared on a piece of cloth and used as poultice once a day for two days to cure 'mumps' locally known as "Ga-vada Billalu" (S: Pashana gardabha).

L: *Strychnos potatorum* Linn.f.

F: STRYCHNACEAE

V: (a) Indupa, (b) Muchiki tummiti chettu; P: (a) Valamure near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt., (b) Chintapalli near Khannapuram, W.G.Dt., (c) Koraturu (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; I: (a) Kasa & Krimighna (Bronchitis & Vermicide), (b) antidote to centepede poison, (c) Shirah shool (Headache).

U: (a) De-seeded ripe fruit along with turmeric and ajwain (V: Vaamu) is made into a paste and given internally to children suffering from bronchitis. It is also said to act as a vermicide. Dose: 2 fruits + 1 gram turmeric + 1 gram ajwain.

(b) Fresh root is rubbed on a stone and the paste thus obtained is applied externally as an antidote for centipede (V: Jerri) sting.

(c) Extract of stem bark is used as nasal drops to alleviate headache.

L: *Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb. ex DC.) Dalz. et Gibs.

F: COMBRETACEAE

V: Tellamaddi; P: Koraturu (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; I: Vajikaran (Aphrodisiac).

U: Stem bark is dried, powdered and made into decoction. To this, milk and sugar are added and taken regularly like tea or coffee for its aphrodisiac properties.

L: *Terminalia bellirica* (Breyn ex Gaertn.) Roxb.

F: COMBRETACEAE

V: Taadi chettu; P: Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: 60

Chardighna (Antiemetic). -

U: Extract of stem bark together with some fresh turmeric is given internally as an antiemetic agent.

L: *Terminalia chebula* Retz.

F: COMBRETACEAE

V: Karaka chettu, Karakkaya chettu; P: Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: (a) Vrana ropak (Wound healer), (b) Angamarda (Body ache).

U: (a) Fruit is rubbed on a stone and the paste thus obtained is applied externally to heal ulcers.

(b) Extract of stem bark is given internally to relieve bodyache (Angamarda).

L: *Thevetia peruviana* (Pers.) K.Schum.

F: APOCYNACEAE

V: Patchaganneru; P: Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram near Kathipudi, E.G.Dt.; I: Sandhi shoola (Rheumatic pain).

U: The latex is applied to the knee joints to alleviate rheumatic pains.

L: *Thespesia populnea* (Linn.) Soland. ex Corr.

F: MALVACEAE

V: Adavigangaraavi, Ganga raavi; P: Coringa near Kakinada, E.G.Dt.; I: Mandala Kushta (ring worm).

U: External application of latex from tender fruit is said to be effective on ring worm (Mandala Kushta).

L: *Toddalia asiatica* Lamk.

F: RUTACEAE

V: Varra kasinda; P: Koraturu, W.G.Dt., I: Aasya paaka (Stomatitis).

U: Root together with a small fresh water fish (V: Chedu chepa - a small fish which is bitter in taste) is ground well and extract obtained from it is given internally as a cure for Stomatitis ('Aasya paaka'; V: Chaldi). Dose: Root 10 gms. + one fish.

L: *Tragia cannabina* Linn.

F: EUPHORBIACEAE

V: Doolagonda; P: Burrilanka near Kadiam, E.G.Dt.; I: Sandhi-shoola (Joint pain).

U: Leaf is pounded well and boiled along with some castor oil and used as poultice to alleviate joint pains.

L: *Tragia involucrata* Linn.

F: EUPHORBIACEAE

V: Nusileni teega; P: Off Valamuru - towards Khammam district border, E.G.Dt.; I: Sirassula (Head ache).

U: The persistent perianth bearing stinging bristles is rubbed on the fore-head to relieve head ache (Arthavabhada sirassula) at once (Counter irritant?).

L: *Tribulus terrestris* Linn.

F: ZYGOPHYLLACEAE

V: Palleru; P: Koraturu (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; I: Dantarog (Carious teeth).

U: It is claimed that root paste is applied to the carious teeth, to kill the worms.

L: *Trichosanthes bracteata* (Lamk.) Voigt F: CUCURBITACEAE

V: Kaakidonda; P: Devarapalli near Rampa Chodavaram, E.G.Dt.;

I: Fertility-promoting.

U: Intake of ripe fruit-pulp is said to promote fertility in women. Hence childless women are advised to eat one fruit a day for three days for the above purpose.

L: *Tridax procumbens* Linn.

F: ASTERACEAE

V: Bellapukaada; P: Rampa Chodavaram-Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.;

I: Vrana ropak (Wound healer).

U: Whole plant together with some jaggery is made into a paste, applied externally and tied with a cloth to cuts due to sharp tools such as sickle, knife, axe etc, for healing. The results are excellent.

L: *Ventilago calyculata* Tul.

F: RHAMNACEAE

V: (a-b) Yerra chidathalu teega; (c) Yerra chirumanu teega; P: (a-b) Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram near Kathipudi & Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; (c) Chintapalli near Khannapuram, W.G.Dt.; I: (a) Sandhi-shoola and Mutrala (In joint pain and as diuretic), (b) Kaphaj-kas (Cough), (c) Cooling.

U: (a) Juice of fresh root bark is added in sheep milk and given to cattle in case of joint pains and also as diuretic. Dose: Root bark 200 gms. and milk 500 ml.

(b) Juice oozes out from the cut end of a fresh stem is given in cough (Kaphaja kasa) locally known as 'Guraka daggu'. Dose: 10 ml. once a day for three days.

(c) Stem bark or root bark extract is used as shampoo for its cooling properties.

L: *Vernonia anthelmintica* (Linn.) Willd.

F: ASTERACEAE

V: Cheekanuvvu, P: Sunnampadu near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: Dagdha vrana (Healing burns).

U: Achenes are made into a paste, mixed in coconut oil

and applied to burns for healing.

L: *Withania somnifera* (Linn.) Dunal

F: SOLANACEAE

V: Penneru gadda; P: Burrilanka near Kadium, E.G.Dt.; I: Shramhar (Restorative).

U: The tuberous root is fed to the bulls for restoring spent up energy after a day's hard work.

L: *Woodfordia fruticosa* (Linn.) Kurz

F: LYTHRACEAE

V: Jaaji; P: Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: Vishaghna (In food poison & as alexiformic).

U: (a) Rice is cooked by stirring it with a twig of *Woodfordia* for its antidotal properties for food poison.

(b) Root juice is given internally as a preventive medicine for its alexiformic properties.

L: *Xantolis tomentosa* (Roxb.) Raf.

F: SAPOTACEAE

V: Paala gotti; P: Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; I: Vicharchika (Eczema).

U: Fruit is used as a substitute for soap nut to cure eczema.

L: *Zingiber roseum* (Roxb.) Rosc.

F: ZINGIBERACEAE

V: Raajuladumpa, Kondaladumpa, Raajulabangaaram; P: Ravigudem (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.; I: Amla pitta (Hyper-acidity).

U: Rhizome together with fresh turmeric is made into a paste and given internally as a cure for several diseases such as stomach ache, dragging pain, burning sensation in the heart, fits, reddening of eyes etc.

L: *Ziziphus rugosa* Lamk.

F: RHAMNACEAE

V: Pindi parimi; P: Koraturu (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt., I: Rakta meha (Haematuria).

U: Stem bark extract is given internally to stop blood in Urine (Haematuria).

Miscellaneous claims:-

L: *Acacia concinna* (Willd.) DC.

F: MIMOSACEAE

V: Seekaaya teega; P: Satlavada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.

U: Leaf which is sour in taste is made into chutney and eaten by local tribals.

L: *Acanthus ilicifolius* Linn.

F: ACANTHACEAE

V: Aalchi; P: Coringa near Kakinda, E.G.Dt.

U: Root is used as substitute for clearing nut, to purify turbid water.

L: *Achyranthes aspera* Linn.

F: AMARANTHACEAE

V: Uthareni; P: Thotapalli-Sarabhavaram, near Kathipudi, E.G.Dt

U: It is claimed that after chewing the leaves of 'Uthareni', one can chew any kind of stone and crush it into small pieces.

L: *Capparis zeylanica* Linn.

F: CAPPARACEAE

V: Aadonda; P: Kondrukota between Koraturu and Polavaram, W.G.Dt.

U: Tender fruit is eaten as vegetable.

L: *Chloroxylon swietenia* DC.

F: FLINDERSIACEAE

V: Billudi; P: Sudikonda near Gokavaram, E.G.Dt.

U: Leaf is said to act as mosquito repellent; it also gets rid of ticks in poultry birds.

L: *Cissus quadrangularis* Linn.

F: VITACEAE

V: Nalleru kaada; P: Burrilanka near Kadium, E.G.Dt.

U: The twigs are stored along with vegetables to get rid of rat menace.

Note: Twig is irritating when chewed.

L: *Cleistanthus collinus* (Roxb.) Benth. ex Hook.f.

F: EUPHORBIACEAE

V: (a) Vodisa; (b-c) Kodisa; P: (a) Sunnampadu near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.; (b-c) Ravigudem (Papi Hills), W.G.Dt.

U: Infusion of stem bark is used for tanning purpose. It is said that fresh hide is soaked for 4 days by which period the offensive smell disappears while the hide becomes soft in nature.

L: *Dioscorea puber* Bl.

F: DIOSCOREACEAE

V: Chavide teega; P: Valamuru-Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.

U: Tuber is boiled and eaten by the tribals.

L: *Diospyros montana* Roxb.

F: EBENACEAE

V: Pilli chettu; P: Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.

U: Stem bark is used as stupefying agent to catch fish in the drying ditches. 5-10 kgs. of fresh stem bark is ground into a paste, mixed well in drying ponds so as to stupefy fish and catch them easily.

Note: It is said that the fishes become motionless and float on the water surface within 90 minutes.

L: *Epaltes divaricata* Cass.

F: ASTERACEAE

V: Bottu mokka; P: Antarvedi near Razole, E.G.Dt.

U: Whole plant is made into a fine paste and kept exposed for a day during which period it turns out into a black dye. This black dye is used as 'Tilakam' by local people.

L: *Euphorbia barnhartii* Croizt

F: EUPHORBIACEAE

V: Kathimandu; P: Tallarevu near Kakinada, E.G.Dt.

U: Solidified latex locally known as 'Kathimandu' is used as a fixative to fix wooden handles for sickles and knives.

L: *Ficus semicordata* Buch.-Ham. ex J.E.Sm.

F: MORACEAE

V: Veru bodda, Yerubodda chettu.

P: Valamuru near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.

U: Ripe fruit is eaten which is sweet in taste. Half-ripe fruit is cooked and eaten as vegetable.

L: *Gardenia latifolia* Ait.

F: RUBIACEAE

V: Kathi Kamma chettu; P: Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.

U: The resin-exuding leaf buds are made into a paste and used as fixative to fix wooden handles of sickles, knives etc.

L: *Gmelina arborea* Roxb.

F: VERBENACEAE

V: Gummadi; P: Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.

U: Fruit is eaten by wild sheep.

L: *Grewia rothii* DC.

F: TILIACEAE

V: Kondaseepuru; P: Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.

U: Fibre is extracted from the stem bark.

L: *Indigofera cassioides* Rottl. ex DC.

F: FABACEAE

V: Chilli chettu; P: Kutrawada near Maredumilli, E.G.Dt.

U: Flowers are cooked and eaten as vegetable.

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APPENDIX

LIST OF PLANTS OBSERVED AND COLLECTED FROM EAST GODAVARI AND WEST GODAVARI DISTRICTS (ANDHRA PRADESH) DURING MEDICO-BOTANICAL SURVEY, 1980-81

Latin Name	Family Name	Vernacular name	Sanskrit name	Abundance & Distribution.	District
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> (Linn.) Moench (=Hibiscus esculentus Linn.)	MALVACEAE	Benda	Bhinda	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Abelmoschus ficulneus</i> (Linn.) Wt. et Arn.	MALVACEAE	Nelabenda	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Abrus precatorius</i> Linn.	FABACEAE	Guriminda, Gurivinda	Gunja	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (Linn.) Sweet	MALVACEAE	Paapadikaaya, Peedakoorachettu, Dokki chettu	Atibala	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Abutilon persicum</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.	MALVACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	WG
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> A. Cunn.	MIMOSACEAE	Australia tumma	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Acacia chundra</i> Willd.	MIMOSACEAE	Chandra	Khadira bheda	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Acacia concinna</i> DC.	MIMOSACEAE	Seekaaya teega	Saptala? Srivalli?	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Acacia leucophloea</i> (Roxb.) Willd.	MIMOSACEAE	Tellatamma	Irimeda	A3 D3	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (Linn.) Willd. ex Del. ssp. <i>indica</i> (Benth.) Brenan	MIMOSACEAE	Nalla Tumma	Babbula	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Acacia torta</i> (Roxb.) Craib	MIMOSACEAE	Korinthateega	Khadira- valli	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Acalypha indica</i> Linn.	EUPHORBACEAE	Muripindi	Harinman- jari	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Acanthus ilicifolius</i> Linn.	ACANTHACEAE	Aalchi	Saireyaka?	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> Linn.	AMARANTHACEAE	Duchari, Uthareni	Apamarga	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Actinopteris radiata</i> (Sw.) Link	ACTINOPTERIDACEAE	---	Mayurasikha	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees	ACANTHACEAE	Addasaramu, Mandikaaku	Vasa	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Adiantum incisum</i> Forsk.	ADIANTACEAE	Jerrikoora	Mayurasikha	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Adiantum lunulatum</i> Burm.f.	ADIANTACEAE	--	Hamsapadi	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Adina cordifolia</i> (Roxb.) Hook.f. ex Brandis	RUBIACEAE	Bandaaru	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (Linn.) Corr.	RUTACEAE	Maredu, Bilva	Bilva	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Aeluropus lagopoides</i> (Linn.) Trin. ex Thw.	POACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Aerva lanata</i> (Linn.) Juss.	AMARANTHACEAE	Kondapindi, Telagapindikooru	Pashana- bheda?	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Aerva sanguinolenta</i> (Linn.) Bl.	AMARANTHACEAE	---	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Agave americana</i> Linn.	AGAVACEAE	Kithanaara	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> Linn.	ASTERACEAE	Gandamurga	--	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	SIMAROUBACEAE	Peddamaanu	Araluka	A2 D3	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Alangium salviifolium</i> (Linn.) Wang.	ALANGIACEAE	Uduga	Ankola	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Albizia amara</i> (Linn.) Boivin	MIMOSACEAE	Seekireni	Krishna-Shirisha?	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (Linn.) Benth.	MIMOSACEAE	Dirisena	Shirisha	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Allium cepa</i> Linn.	ALLIACEAE	Neerulli, Ull	Palandu	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Allophyllus cobbe</i> (Linn.) Raeusch.	SAPINDACEAE	--	--	A1 D2	EG
<i>Alloteropsis cimicina</i> (Linn.) Stapf	POACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Aloe barbadensis</i> Mill.	AGAVACEAE	Kalabanda	Kumari	Planted	EG WG
<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> R.Br.	APOCYNACEAE	Yedaakula paala	Saptaparna, Saptachada Matsyakshi	A1 D2	EG
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (Linn.) DC.	AMARANTHACEAE	Ponagantikoor		A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> Linn.	AMARANTHACEAE	Mullathotakoor	Tanduleeya	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i> Linn.	AMARANTHACEAE	Thotakoor	--	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> Linn.	AMARANTHACEAE	Chilakatotakoor	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Amischophacelus axillaris</i> (Linn.) Rolla Rao et Kammathy	COMMELINACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Ammannia baccifera</i> Linn.	LYTHRACEAE	Agnivendrum	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> Linn.	ANACARDIACEAE	Jeedimaamidi	Kajutaka	Planted	EG WG
<i>Ananas comosus</i> (Linn.) Merr.	BROMELIACEAE	Anaasa	Ananas	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Andrographis echinoides</i> (Linn.) Nees	ACANTHACEAE	Chedukoora,		A2 D3	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm.f.) Wall. ex Nees	ACANTHACEAE	Chedu kooru, Nelavemu	Bhunimba	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Angiopteris evecta</i> (Forst.) Hoffm.	MARATTIACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Anisochilus carnosus</i> (Linn.) Wall.	LAMIACEAE	--	--	A2 D3	EG
<i>Anisomeles indica</i> (Linn.) O.Ktze.	LAMIACEAE	--	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Annona reticulata</i> Linn.	ANNONACEAE	Ramaphalamu	Ramaphala	Planted	EG WG
<i>Annona squamosa</i> Linn.	ANNONACEAE	Sitaphalamu	Sitaphala	Planted (Also running wild)	EG WG
<i>Anogeissus acuminata</i> (Roxb.) Wall. ex Walp.	COMBRETACEAE	Paachi chettu, Paachi maanu	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Bedd.	COMBRETACEAE	Chirumaanu	Dhava	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i> (Lamk.) Rich. ex Walp.	RUBIACEAE	Kadambamu	Kadamba	Planted	EG
<i>Antidesma diandrum</i> Roth	EUPHORBIACEAE	Pullori	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Apluda mutica</i> Linn.	POACEAE	Yeda gaddi	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Arachis hypogaea</i> Linn.	FABACEAE	Verusanaga	Bhucanaka	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Ardisia solanacea</i> (Poir.) Roxb.	MYRSINACEAE	Kondamaati	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Argemone mexicana</i> Linn.	PAPAVERACEAE	Rakkisa	Swarna-kshiri	A3 D3	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Argyrea cymosa</i> Sweet	CONVOLVULACEAE	Kutakateega	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Argyrea nervosa</i> (Burm.f.) Boj. (= <i>A. speciosa</i> Sweet)	CONVOLVULACEAE	Kokiaku	Vriddadaru?	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Aristida adscensionis</i> Linn.	POACEAE	Cheepuru	--	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Aristolochia bracteolata</i> Lamk.	ARISTOLOCHIACEAE	Gaaidagadapa, Gaaidapalaaku	Keetamari	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Aristolochia indica</i> Linn.	ARISTOLOCHIACEAE	Nalla eshwari	Eswari	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Arthraxon lancifolius</i> (Trin.) Hochst.	POACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	EG
<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lamk.	MORACEAE	Panasa	Panasa	A2 D2 (Also planted)	EG WG
<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	ASPARAGACEAE	Pillidumpa, Pilli teegalu, Thavudu pallu teega, Seetamalle, Seetamasavararam	Satavari	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Aspidopterys indica</i> (Roxb.) Hochr.	MALPIGHIACEAE	Chuttaakula teega	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> (Linn.) Anders.	ACANTHACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Atalantia monophylla</i> (Roxb.) DC.	RUTACEAE	Kaarulimma	Atavijam- bira?	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Atylosia scarabaeoides</i> (Linn.) Benth.	FABACEAE	Adavivulava	--	A2 D3	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Atylosia volubilis</i> (Blanco) Gamble	FABACEAE	Adavichikkudu, Konda chikkudu	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Avicennia officinalis</i> Linn.	AVICENNIACEAE	Tellamada	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.	MELIACEAE	Vepachettu, Yaapachettu	Nimba	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Azanza lampas</i> (Cav.) Alef.	MALVACEAE	Pottem	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Azima tetracantha</i> Lamk.	SALVADORACEAE	Tellauppi, Uppudonka, Uppukaada	Kundali?	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (Linn.) Wettstein	SCROPHULARIACEAE	Sambranimokka	Jala Brahmi	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Baliospermum montanum</i> (Willd.) Muell. -Arg.	EUPHORBIACEAE	Chitti aamuudam	Danti	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> (Retz.) Willd. (= <i>Bambusa bambos</i> , Druce)	BAMBUSACEAE	Mullaveduru, Mulcheveduru, Mullum	Vamsha	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Barleria prionitis</i> Linn.	ACANTHACEAE	Gobbipoolu, Mullagobbi	Sahachara	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Barleria strigosa</i> Willd.	ACANTHACEAE	Cheekatikoora	Nilakusuma?	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> (Linn.) Gaertn.	BARRINGTONIACEAE	Kadimi chettu	Nicula, Hijjala	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Basella alba</i> Linn.	BASELLACEAE	Batchali	Potaki	A2 D2 also cultivated	EG WG
<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> Linn.	CAESALPINIACEAE	Devakanchanamu	Vanaraja?	A1 D1 Also Planted	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lamk.	CAESALPINIACEAE	Arechettu	Sveta - kanchanara?	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.) Cogn.	CUCURBITACEAE	Budidagummedi	Kushmanda	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Bidens pilosa</i> Linn.	ASTERACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	EG
<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i> (Linn.) DC.	OXALIDACEAE	--	Lajjalu- bheda	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Bixa orellana</i> Linn.	BIXACEAE	Jaabaraa	Sinduri?	Planted	EG
<i>Blepharis maderaspatensis</i> (Linn.) Heyne ex Roth	ACANTHACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Blumea eriantha</i> DC.	ASTERACEAE	Kukkapogaaku	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Blumea membranacea</i> DC.	ASTERACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Blumea solidaginoides</i> (Poir.) DC.	ASTERACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> Linn.	NYCTAGINACEAE	Atukamaamidi	Rakta- punarnava	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Bombax ceiba</i> Linn.	BOMBACACEAE	Burugu	Salmali	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> Linn.	ARECACEAE	Taadichettu	Tala	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Borreria articularis</i> (Linn.f.) F.N. Will.	RUBIACEAE	Madanakaada	Madana- ghanti	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Boswellia glabra</i> Roxb. ex Colebr.	BURSERACEAE	Andugu	Kunduru	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> Willd.	NYCTAGINACEAE	Kaagitampoolu	--	Planted	EG. WG
<i>Bridelia montana</i> Willd.	EUPHORBACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Bridelia retusa</i> (Linn.) Spreng.	EUPHORBACEAE	Aanemu, Korama chettu	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Bridelia stipularis</i> Bl.	EUPHORBACEAE		--	A1 D2	EG
<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (Lamk.) Oken (= <i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> (Lamk.) Pers.)	CRASSULACEAE	Kotaaku-Maanaaku	Patrabija	A2 D2	EG
<i>Buchanania lanzan</i> Spreng.	ANACARDIACEAE	Moolike chettu, Morluchettu	Priyala	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lamk.) Taub.	FABACEAE	Moduga	Palasa	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Butea superba</i> Roxb.	FABACEAE	Guntamoduga, Moduga teega	Latapalasa	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Byettneria herbacea</i> Roxb.	BYETTNERIACEAE	Raatiganni teega	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Cadaba fruticosa</i> (Linn.) Druce	CAPPARACEAE	Chekurtiaaku	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i> (Linn.) Roxb.	CAESALPINIACEAE	Gatchakaaya, Puligetcha ginja	Kuberaksha	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Caesalpinia nuga</i> Ait.	CAESALPINIACEAE	Rakkisa	Putikaranja?	A3 D2	EG
<i>Caesulia axillaris</i> Roxb.	ASTERACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (Linn.) Millsp.	FABACEAE	Kandulu	Adhaki	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> Linn.	CLUSIACEAE (=GUTTIFERAE)	Ponna chettu	Punnaga	Planted	EG
<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (Linn.) R.Br.	ASCLEPIADACEAE	Jilledu, Tella- Jilledu	Arka	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait.) Ait.f.	ASCLEPIADACEAE	Jilledu	Arka	A3 D3	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Calycopteris floribunda</i> Lamk.	COMBRETACEAE	Bontateega, Mutchuteega	Swetadhataki	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Canavalia virosa</i> (Roxb.) Wt. et Arn.	FABACEAE	Adavichembakaaya	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Canna indica</i> (Vahl) R.Br. Linn.	CANNACEAE	Metta taamara	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Canscora diffusa</i> (Vahl) R.Br.	GENTIANACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Canthium parviflorum</i> Lamk.	RUBIACEAE	Balusu	Gangeruki?	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Capparis sepiaria</i> Linn.	CAPPARACEAE	Nallauppi	Kakadani	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Capparis zeylanica</i> Linn.	CAPPARACEAE	Aadonda	Vyaghra- nakha?	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Capsicum annuum</i> Linn.	SOLANACEAE	Mirchi	Raktamarica	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> Linn.	SOLANACEAE	Chinna Mirchi	Raktamarica- bheda	A2 D2	EG
<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> Linn.	SAPINDACEAE	Battaburagateega	Satakratu- lata	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb.	BARRINGTONIACEAE	Tarpichettu, Tarrapu chettu	Kumbhi	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Carica papaya</i> Linn.	CARICACEAE	Madanaanapachettu	Eranda- karkati	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Carmona retusa</i> (Vahl) Masamune (=Ehretia buxifolia Roxb.)	EHRETIACEAE	Baapanaboori	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Caryota urens</i> Linn.	ARECACEAE	Jeeluguchettu	--	A2 D2	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Casearia elliptica</i> Willd.	SAMYDACEAE	Jirugudu, Jilumudi, Kannemisiriri	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Casearia graveolens</i> Dalz.	SAMYDACEAE	Konachettu	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Cassia absus</i> Linn.	CAESALPINIACEAE	Chanubaala.vithulu	Chakshushya	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Cassia auriculata</i> Linn.	CAESALPINIACEAE	Tangedu	Avartaki, Swarna- pushpa	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Cassia fistula</i> Linn.	CAESALPINIACEAE	Aragvatha	Rela	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i> Linn.	CAESALPINIACEAE	Tantepumokka	Chakra- marda	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> Linn.	CAESALPINIACEAE	Kasinda, Kasivinda	Kasamarda	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Cassia tora</i> Linn.	CAESALPINIACEAE	Tantepumokka	Chakramarda	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Cassine glauca</i> (Rottb.) O.Ktze.	CELASTRACEAE	Bhutavegisa	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Cassytha filiformis</i> Linn.	CASSYTHACEAE	Paachi teega	Akasavalli?	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> Linn.	CASUARINACEAE	Sarugudu chettu	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (Linn.) G. Don	APOCYNACEAE	Billaganneru	Sadapushpa	Planted & running wild	EG WG
<i>Cayratia carnosia</i> (Lamk.) Gagnep.	VITACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (Linn.) Gaertn.	MALVACEAE	Boorugudoodl- chettu	--	Planted	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> Willd.	CELASTRACEAE	Palleru teega	Jyotish-mati	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Celosia argentea</i> Linn.	AMARANTHACEAE	Guruvumokka	--	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Centella asiatica</i> (Linn.) Urb.	APIACEAE	Saraswathiaaku Tellaajaldi	Manduka- parni	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Chlorophytum arundinaceum</i> Baker	LILIACEAE	--	Sweta- Musali	A2 D2	EG
<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> DC.	FLINDERSIACEAE	Billudu	--	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Chrozophora rottleri</i> A.Juss. ex Spreng.	EUPHORBIACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Cicer arietinum</i> Linn.	FABACEAE	Chanaga	Chanaka	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Cipadessa baccifera</i> (Roth) Miq.	MELIACEAE	Phaladonda	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> Linn.	MENISPERMACEAE	Gundugura, Chiruboddi	Patha	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Cissus pallida</i> (Wall. ex Wt. et Arn.) Steud.	VITACEAE	Boosara teega, Tellaboodara teega	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> Linn.	VITACEAE	Nallerukaada	Asthisa- hari	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Cissus setosa</i> Roxb.	VITACEAE	Barrebatchali	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle	RUTACEAE	Nimma	Svalpa- Jambirika	Cultivated	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Cleistanthus collinus</i> (Roxb.) Benth. ex Hook. f.	EUPHORBIACEAE	Kodise, Vodisa	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Clematis gouriana</i> Roxb. ex. DC.	RANUNCULACEAE	Teegapippadi	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Cleome chelidonii</i> Linn. f.	CLEOMACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Cleome gynandra</i> Linn.	CLEOMACEAE	Ventlam Mokka	Ajagandha	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Cleome viscosa</i> Linn.	CLEOMACEAE	Vaaminta	Swanabarbari, A3 D3 Tilaparni	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i> (Linn.) Gaertn.	VERBENACEAE	Pisinga	--	A3 D2 (also planted)	EG WG
<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i> (Linn.) Moon	VERBENACEAE	Bommala marri	Bharangi?	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i> Vent. (= <i>Clerodendrum infortunatum</i> non Linn.)	VERBENACEAE	Pidudukáaku	--	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> Linn.	FABACEAE	Dintena, Telladantini	Aparajita	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (Linn.) Voigt	CUCURBITACEAE	Adavidonda, Donda, Kaakidonda	Bimba	A2 D3 (Also cultivated)	EG WG
<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (Linn.) Diels	MENISPERMACEAE	Dusariteega, Hitavukoora, Kaatuka Kaada	Cilahinta	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Cochlospermum religiosum</i> (Linn.) Alston ex Trimen	COCHLOSPERMACEAE	Kondagogu	Vana Karpasa, A2 D3 Pitakarpasa, Galagal	A2 D3	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Cocos nucifera</i> Linn.	AREACEAE	Kobbarichettu	Narikela	Planted	EG WG
<i>Coffea arabica</i> Linn.	RUBIACEAE	Coffee mokka	--	Cultivated	EG
<i>Coldenia procumbens</i> Linn.	BORAGINACEAE	--	Tripakshee?	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Colebrookia oppositifolia</i> Sm.	LAMIACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (Linn.) Schott	ARACEAE	Chema	Kaachu	Planted	EG WG
<i>Combretum roxburghii</i> Spreng.	COMBRETACEAE	Peyyarotta	--	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> Linn.	COMMELINACEAE	--	Kanchata?	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i> (Linn.) Cronquist	ASTERACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Corchorus aestuans</i> Linn.	TILIACEAE	--	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i> Linn.	TILIACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> Forst.f.	BORAGINACEAE	Nakkidi, Nakkiri	Shleshma-taka	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> Linn.	APIACEAE	Dhaniyapumokka, Kothimira	Dhanyaka	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Costus speciosus</i> (Koen. ex Retz.) Sm.	COSTACEAE ZINGIBERACEAE sensu lato	Besika Dumpa	Kembuka	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Cratogeomys adansonii</i> DC. ssp. odora (Buch.-Ham.) Jacobs	CAPPARACEAE	Vulimirichettu	Varuna?	A1 D2	EG WG
<i>Cressa cretica</i> Linn.	CONVOLVULACEAE	Davana tulasi	Rudanti?	A3 D2	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
† <i>Crinum viviparum</i> (Lamk.) Hemadri (= <i>Crinum defixum</i> Ker-Gawl)	AMARYLLIDACEAE	Ganjikanda	Vishnu- Kanda?	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Crossandra undulaefolia</i> Salisb.	ACANTHACEAE	Kanakaambaramu	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Crotalaria epunctata</i> Dalz.	FABACEAE	Kondamuvva	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Crotalaria juncea</i> Linn.	FABACEAE	Janumu	Shana- pushpi	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Crotalaria retusa</i> Linn.	FABACEAE	Kukkantaaku	--	A2 D1	EG
<i>Croton bonplandianum</i> Baill.	EUPHORBIACEAE	Gaalivaana Mokka Kondamirapatuppa	--	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Cryptolepis buchanani</i> Roem. et Schult.	PERIPLOCEAE	--	Krishna- sariba	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Cucumis melo</i> Linn. var. <i>agrestis</i> Naud.	CUCURBITACEAE	Budamakaaya, Peepara	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duch.	CUCURBITACEAE	Gummadi teega	--	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Curculigo orchiooides</i> Gaertn.	HYPOXIDACEAE	Nelataadi	Bhumitala	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Curcuma longa</i> Linn.	ZINGIBERACEAE	Pasupu	Haridra	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Curcuma pseudomontana</i> Gr.	ZINGIBERACEAE	Suntha	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Cyathea spinulosa</i> Wall. ex Hook.	CYATHEACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Cyathula prostrata</i> (Linn.) Bl.	AMARANTACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	EG

† For new combination vide., Indian Medicine Vol.38 (Suppl. No.1): 18.1989.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Cycas circinalis</i> Linn.	CYCADACEAE	--	Varaguna? Vidari?	Planted	EG
<i>Cyclosorus parasiticus</i> (Linn.) Tardieu ex Tardieu et C. Chr.	THELIPTERIDACEAE	--	--	A2 D1	EG
<i>Cymbopogon flexuosus</i> (Nees ex Steud.) Wats.	POACEAE	Pelubantigaddi	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (Linn.) Pers.	POACEAE	Garikagaddi, Paala chengala- gaddi	Durva	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Cyperus albomarginatus</i> Mart. et Schrud. ex Nees	CYPERACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Cyperus compressus</i> Linn.	CYPERACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Cyperus exaltatus</i> Retz.	CYPERACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Cyperus pygmaeus</i> Rottb.	CYPERACEAR	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Linn.	CYPERACEAE	Tunga	Musta	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> Roxb.	FABACEAE	Jittegi	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Dalbergia paniculata</i> Roxb.	FABACEAE	Patchaari	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb.	FABACEAE	Yirugudu cheva	Shinshapa	Planted	EG WG
<i>Dalbergia volubilis</i> Roxb.	FABACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	WG
<i>Datura innoxia</i> Mill.	SOLANACEAE	Ummetha, Tella- Ummetha	--	A2 D2	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Datura metel</i> Linn.	SOLANACEAE	Ummetha, Nalla- Ummetha	Dhattura (Krishna)	A1 D2	EG WG
<i>Delonix regia</i> (Boj.) Raf.	CAESALPINIACEAE	Kodipunjju- chettu	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> (Roxb.) Nees	BAMBUSACEAE	Saadaham	Vansha- bheda	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Dendrolobium triangulare</i> (Retz.) Schindl. (= <i>Desmodium cephalotes</i> Wall.)	FABACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	WG
<i>Dendrophthoe falcata</i> (Linn.f.) Etting.	LORANTHACEAE	Urrinka	Bandak	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Dentella repens</i> Forst.	RUBIACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Derris scandens</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	FABACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Derris indica</i> (Lamk.) Bennett (= <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (Linn.) Pierre)	FABACEAE	Gaanuga, Kaanuga chettu	Karanja	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Derris trifoliata</i> Lour.	FABACEAE	Nalla teega	--	A2 D3	EG
<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (Linn.) DC.	FABACEAE	Kolaakuponna	Salaparni?	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Desmodium heterocarpon</i> (Linn.) DC.	FABACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Desmodium laxiflorum</i> DC.	FABACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Desmodium pulchellum</i> (Linn.) Benth.	FABACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Desmodium triflorum</i> (Linn.) DC.	FABACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Desmodium velutinum</i> (Willd.) DC.	FABACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (Linn.) Wt. et Arn.	MIMOSACEAE	Velturu, Yenturu	Virataru	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Dillenia pentagyna</i> Roxb.	DILLENIACEAE	Raavidi, Revadi	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Dioscorea alata</i> Linn.	DIOSCOREACEAE	Pendalam	Pindalu?	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Dioscorea glabra</i> Roxb.	DIOSCOREACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	WG
<i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i> Linn.	DIOSCOREACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> Linn.	DIOSCOREACEAE	Voyimudumpa	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Dioscorea puber</i> Bl.	DIOSCOREACEAE	Chaviditeega	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Dioscorea wallichii</i> Hook.f.	DIOSCOREACEAE	Naara dumpa teega	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Diospyros chloroxylon</i> Roxb.	EBENACEAE	Illinda, Illinta	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Diospyros exsculpta</i> Buch.-Ham. (= <i>D. tomentosa</i> Roxb., <i>D. melanoxylon</i> Roxb.)	EBENACEAE	Tuniki	Tinduki, Virala	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Diospyros montana</i> Roxb.	EBENACEAE	Pilli chettu	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Diospyros peregrina</i> Gurke	EBENACEAE	--	Deerghapatra, Markata- tinduki	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i> (Linn.) Jeffrey	CUCURBITACEAE	Pitta vekkudu teega	Lingini	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Dipteracanthus prostratus</i> (Poir.) Nees	ACANTHACEAE	Nelapitapu Kaaya	--	A3 D3	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> Linn.	DODONAEACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Dolichos biflorus</i> Linn.	FABACEAE	Vulvalu	Kulatha	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Dolichos lab-lab</i> Linn.	FABACEAE	Chikkudu	Shimbi	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Dolichos trilobus</i> Linn.	FABACEAE	Adavichikkudu	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Dracaena terniflora</i> Roxb.	AGAVACEAE	--	--	A1 D2	EG
<i>Dregea volubilis</i> (Linn.f.) Benth. ex Hook.f.	ASCLEPIADACEAE	Borraaku	Madhumalati?	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Duranta repens</i> Linn.	VERBENACEAE	--	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Dysophylla quadrifolia</i> Benth.	LAMIACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Eclipta alba</i> (Linn.) Hassk.	ASTERACEAE	Guntagalagara, Guntagannaaku	Bhringaraja	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (Mart.) Solms	PONTEDERACEAE	Gurrapudekka	--	A4 D2	EG WG
<i>Elephantopus scaber</i> Linn.	ASTERACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Eleusine coracana</i> Gaertn.	POACEAE	Chodi	Makara?	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Elytraria acaulis</i> (Linn.f.) Lindau	ACANTHACEAE	Anigitappidi	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (Linn.) DC.	ASTERACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Entada pursaetha</i> DC	MIMOSACEAE	Gilla teega	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Epaltes divaricata</i> Cass.	ASTERACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Eragrostis japonica</i> (Thunb.) Trin.	POACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Eranthemum capense</i> Linn. (= <i>Eranthemum montanum</i> Roxb.)	ACANTHACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Erechthites valerianefolia</i> DC.	ASTERACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Eriolaena hookeriana</i> Wt. et. Arn.	STERCULIACEAE	Kondagogu	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Erythroxylum monogynum</i> Roxb.	ERYTHROXYLACEAE	Pagadam chettu	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Erythrina indica</i> Lamk.	FABACEAE	Baadita	Paribhadra	Planted	EG WG
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> Sm.	MYRTACEAE	Eucalyptus	--	Plantation	EG WG
<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> Linn.	ASTERACEAE	--	--	A2 D3 (introduced)	EG
<i>Euphorbia barnhartii</i> Croizt	EUPHORBIACEAE	Kattimandu	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Euphorbia caudiciflora</i> Haines	EUPHORBIACEAE	Jemudu	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Euphorbia dracunculoides</i> Lamk.	EUPHORBIACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> Linn.	EUPHORBIACEAE	Gorrikaada	Dugdhika	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Euphorbia parviflora</i> Linn.	EUPHORBIACEAE	Reddivaari- naanubaa	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i> Ait.	EUPHORBIACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> (Linn.) Linn.	CONVOLVULACEAE	Vishnukrantha	Shankha- pushpi	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Evolvulus nummularius</i> (Linn.) Linn.	CONVOLVULACEAE	--	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Excoecaria agallocha</i> Linn.	EUPHORBIACEAE	Tilla	--	A3 D2	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> Linn.	MORACEAE	Marrichettu	Vata	Planted & Wild	EG WG
<i>Ficus gibbosa</i> Bl. var. <i>parasitica</i> King	MORACEAE	Pittamarri, Boddumaanu Bommudi	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Ficus hispida</i> Linn.f.	MORACEAE	Brahmamedu, Medibodda	Kakodum- barika	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> Linn.f.	MORACEAE	Pittamarri, Boddachettu	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Ficus racemosa</i> Linn.	MORACEAE	Medi	Udumbara	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn.	MORACEAE	Raavichettu	Aswatha	Planted	EG WG
<i>Ficus semicordata</i> Buch.-Ham. ex J.E.Sm.	MORACEAE	Veru bodda, Yeru bodda Juvvi	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Ficus virens</i> Ait.	MORACEAE	--	Plaksha?	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Floria vitifolia</i> (Linn.) Mettei (= <i>Hibiscus virifolia</i> Linn.)	MALVACEAE	--	Bharadwaji	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Flacourtia indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.	FLACOURTIACEAE	Kaanaregu	Vikankata?	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Gardenia latifolia</i> Ait.	RUBIACEAE	Kathikamma- Chettu	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Gardenia turgida</i> Roxb.	RUBIACEAE	fella gumma	--	A2 D3	EG
<i>Garuga planata</i> Roxb.	BURSERACEAE	Garugudu	Paranki?	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Circardinia zeylanica</i> Decne.	URTICACEAE	Geesa, Gede- nusilam	--	A2 D2	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Gisekia pharnaceoides</i> Linn.	AIZOACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Gliricidia sepium</i> (Jacq.) Walp.	FABACEAE	--	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Gloriosa superba</i> Linn.	LILIACEAE	Pothi dumpa, Gouramymateega	Langali	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i> (Retz.) DC.	RUTACEAE	Golugu	Ashvasha- kota?	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.	VERBENACEAE	Gummuduchettu, Gummadiiteku	Gambhari, Kasmari	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Gnaphalium indicum</i> Linn.	ASTERACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Gnetum ula</i> Brongn.	GNETACEAE	--	--	A1 D2	EG WG
<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i> Mart.	AMARANTHACEAE	--	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> A.Cunn.	PROTEACEAE	--	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Goniogyna hirta</i> (Willd.) Ali	FABACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Grewia abutilifolia</i> Vent.ex Juss.	TILIACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Grewia hirsuta</i> Vahl	TILIACEAE	--	Nagabala	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Grewia rothii</i> DC.	TILIACEAE	Seepuru chettu	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Grewia tiliacefolia</i> Vahl	TILIACEAE	Tada, Tadise	Dhanvana	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Guazuma tomentosa</i> Kunth	STERCULIACEAE	Rudraksha	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> (Retz.) R.Br. ex Schult.	ASCLEPIADACEAE	Podapathri	Meshashringi	A2 D2	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Gyrocarpus jacquini</i> Gaertn.	GYROCARPACEAE	Kummari poliki	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Hedyotis auricularia</i> Linn. (=Exallage auricularia (Linn.) Bremek.)	RUBIACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	EG
<i>Hedyotis umbellata</i> (Linn.) Lamk.	RUBIACEAE	Chiriveru	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Helicteres isora</i> Linn.	STERCULIACEAE	Gubatada, Chemanti	Avartani	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> Linn.	BORAGINACEAE	Telumanimokka	Hastisundi	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (Linn.) R.Br. ex Schult.	PERIPLOCAEAE	Sugandhipaala	Sariba	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Hesperethusa crenulata</i> (Roxb.) Roem.	RUTACEAE	Torriyelaga	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i> (Linn.) Beauv.	POACEAE	Ledigaddi	--	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Hibiscus hirtus</i> Linn.	MALVACEAE	Nityamalle	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Hibiscus lobatus</i> (Merr.) O.Ktze.	MALVACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Hibiscus micranthus</i> Linn.f.	MALVACEAE	--	--	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Hibiscus rosasinesis</i> Linn.	MALVACEAE	Mandaara	Japakusuma	Planted	EG WG
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> Linn.	MALVACEAE	Atakanaara	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Hiptage benghalensis</i> (Linn.) Kurz	MALPIGHIACEAE	Madhavilata	Madhavi	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> (Linn.) Wall. ex G.Don	APOCYNACEAE	Aaku paala, Kodisapaala	Kutaja	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> (Roxb.) Planch.	ULMACEAE	Nemali chettu	Chirabilva	A2 D3	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Homonoea retusa</i> Muell.-Arg.	EUPHORBACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Homonoea riparia</i> Lour.	EUPHORBACEAE	Jeene tuppa	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Augonia mystax</i> Linn.	LINACEAE	Korikita, Vungaralapedimi	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Hybanthus suffruticosus</i> (Linn.) Baill. ex Lanessy (=H. enneaspermus (Linn.) F.V. Muell.)	VIOLACEAE	Ratnapurusha	Ratnapurusha	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> (Linn.) Royle	HYDROCHARITACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Hydrolea zeylanica</i> (Linn.) Vahl	HYDROPHYLLACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Hygrophila angustifolia</i> R.Br.	ACANTHACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schumacher) Heine	ACANTHACEAE	Gobbikoora, Neerugobbi	Kokilaksha?	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (Linn.) Poit.	LAMIACEAE	--	--	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i> (Linn.) Ait.f.	APOCYNACEAE	Nallateega	Krishna- Sariba bheda	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (Linn.) P.Beauv.	POACEAE	Dabbagaddi, Darbha	Darbha?	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Indigofera cassioides</i> Rottl. ex DC.	FABACEAE	Chilli chettu	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Indigofera linifolia</i> (Linn.f.) Retz.	FABACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Indigofera linnaei</i> Ali (=I. enneaphylla non Linn.)	FABACEAE	--	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> Linn.	FABACEAE	Neeli	Nilika	A2 D2	EG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Indigofera trita</i> Linn.f.	FABACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forsk.	CONVOLVULACEAE	Tutikaada	Nalika?	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Ipomoea eriocarpa</i> R.Br.	CONVOLVULACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Ipomoea fistulosa</i> Mart.ex Choisy (=I. crassicaulis (Benth.) Roxb.)	CONVOLVULACEAE	--	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Ipomoea hederifolia</i> Linn.	CONVOLVULACEAE	Yerramalliteega	--	A2 D2 (Running wild)	EG WG
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> Sweet	CONVOLVULACEAE	Baalabantiteega Baalanta teega	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Ipomoea pes-tigridis</i> Linn.	CONVOLVULACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Ipomoea sepium</i> Koen. ex Roxb. var. <i>stipulacea</i> C.B.Cl.	CONVOLVULACEAE	Gollajidduaaku	Lakshmana?	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Ixora arborea</i> Roxb. ex Sm.	RUBIACEAE	Korivi	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Jasminum sambac</i> (Linn.) Ait.	OLEACEAE	Malle	Mallika	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Jatropha curcas</i> Linn.	EUPHORBIACEAE	Peddaneapaalamu	Dravanti?	Planted	EG WG
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> Roxb.	EUPHORBIACEAE	Simanepaalamu	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Jussiaea suffruticosa</i> Linn.	ONAGRACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Justicia betonica</i> Linn.	ACANTHACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Justicia gendarussa</i> Burm.f.	ACANTHACEAE	--	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Justicia glauca</i> Rottl.	ACANTHACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Knoria sumatrensis</i> (Retz.) DC. (= <i>K. corymbosa</i> Willd.)	RUBIACEAE	--	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Kydia calycina</i> Roxb.	MALVACEAE	Pothadi, Puthadi	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Mol.) Standl.	CUCURBITACEAE	Aanaba	Alabu	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> Roxb.	LYTHRACEAE	Chennagi	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Lagdera pterodonta</i> Benth.	ASTERACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Lannea coromandelica</i> (Houtt.) Merr.	ANACARDIACEAE	Gumpena	Jingini	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Lantana camara</i> Linn. var. <i>aculeata</i> (Linn.) Moldnk.	VERBENACEAE	Akshintapoolu	--	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Lasiobema retusum</i> (Roxb.) de Wit. (= <i>Bauhinia retusa</i> Roxb.)	CAESALPINIACEAE	Godlakooru	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Launaea sarmentosa</i> (Willd.) Alston	ASTERACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> Linn.	LYTHRACEAE	Gorintaaku	Madayanti? Mendika, Nakharanjaka	Planted	EG WG
<i>Leea indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr. (= <i>Leea sambucina</i> Willd.)	LEEACEAE	Konda mookudu	--	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Lemna perpusilla</i> Torrey (<i>L. paucicostata</i> Hegelm)	LEMNACEAE	--	--	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i> (Linn.) Ait.f.	LAMIACEAE	Gandharimokka, Magabeera	Grandhi- parni	A3 D2	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	ASCLEPIADACEAE	Mukkuthummudu teega	Jivanti?	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> (Retz.) Wt. et Arn.					
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lamk.) de Wit	MIMOSACEAE	Subabul	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Leucas aspera</i> Spreng.	LAMIACEAE	Tummi	Dronapushpi	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Leucas lavandulaefolia</i> Rees	LAMIACEAE	Tummi	--		EG WG
<i>Leucas mollissima</i> Wall.	LAMIACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Limonia acidissima</i> Linn. (= <i>Feronia elephantum</i> Corr.)	RUTACEAE	Velaga	.Kapitha	Planted	EG WG
<i>Lippia javanica</i> (Burm.f.) Spreng. (= <i>Lantana alba</i> Mill.)	VERBENACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Litsea glutinosa</i> (Lour.) C.B. Robinson (<i>Litsea chinensis</i> Lamk.)	LAURACEAE	Naramaamidi	--	A1 D2	EG
<i>Ludwigia adscendens</i> (Linn.) Hara (= <i>Jussiaea repens</i> Linn.)	ONAGRACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Ludwigia hyssopifolia</i> (G.Don.) Exell	ONAGRACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Luffa acutangula</i> (Linn.) Roxb.	CUCURBITACEAE	Beera	Raja-Koshataki	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Luffa acutangula</i> var. <i>amara</i> (Roxb.) C.B.Cl.	CUCURBITACEAE	Chedu beera	Koshataki	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Lumnitzera coccinea</i> Wt. et Arn.	COMBRETACEAE	Tanduga	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (Linn.) Korsten	SOLANACEAE	Tamatu	--	Cultivated	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Lygodium flexuosum</i> (Linn.) Sw.	SCHIZAEACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Macaranga peltata</i> (Roxb.) Muell.-Arg.	EUPHORBIACEAE	Kummaritanukulu	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (Koen.) Mac Bride var. <i>latifolia</i> (Roxb.) Chev.	SAPOTACEAE	Ippachettu	Madhuka	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Mallotus philippensis</i> (Lamk.) Muell-Arg.	EUPHORBIACEAE	Pandraga, Pandarakachettu, Sindoore	Kampillaka	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Mallotus repundus</i> Muell.-Arg.	EUPHORBIACEAE	--	--	A1 D2	EG
<i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i> Garcke	MALVACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Mangifera indica</i> Linn.	ANACARDIACEAE	Maamidichettu	Amra	A3 D3 (Planted & Wild)	EG WG
<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz	EUPHORBIACEAE	Karrapendalam	--	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Manilkara achras</i> (Mill.) Fosberg	SAPOTACEAE	Sapota	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Manilkara hexandra</i> (Roxb.) Dub.	SAPOTACEAE	Paala pandu chettu	Rajadan	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Marsdenia tenacissima</i> (Roxb.) Moon	ASCLEPIADACEAE	--	Moorva?	A2 D2	EG
<i>Marsilea minuta</i> Linn.	MARSILEACEAE	Pilliadugu Koora,	Chatushpatri, Sunishannaka	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Martynia annua</i> Linn.	MARTYNIACEAE	Telukondi	Kakanasa?	A2 D3	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Maytenus emarginata</i> (Willd.) Ding Hou	CELASTRACEAE	Dantituppa	Srugvriksha	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Melanthese rhamnoides</i> (Retz.) Bl.	EUPHORBIACEAE	Pooredu	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> Linn.	MELASTOMATACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Melia azedarach</i> Linn.	MELIACEAE	Turaka vepa	Mahanimba	Planted	EG
<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i> Linn.	STERCULIACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Melothria mucronata</i> (Bl.) Cogn.	CUCURBITACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Merremia gangetica</i> (Linn.) Cufodont	CONVOLVULACEAE	Yelakajeedi	Mushikaparni	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Merremia hederacea</i> (Burm.f.) Hall.f.	CONVOLVULACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Merremia tridentata</i> (Linn.) Hall.f.	CONVOLVULACEAE	Lanjasavaramu	Prasanini?	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Merremia vitifolia</i> (Burm.f.) Hall.f.	CONVOLVULACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Michelia champaca</i> Linn.	MAGNOLIACEAE	Chettu sampangi	Champaka	Planted	EG WG
<i>Milletia auriculata</i> Baker ex Brand.	FABACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Milingtonia hortensis</i> Linn.f.	BIGNONIACEAE	Aakaashamalli, Tokamalli	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Mimosa pudica</i> Linn.	MIMOSACEAE	Atthapatthi, Attapithali	Lajjalu	A3 D2	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Mimosa rubicaulis</i> Lamk.	MIMOSACEAE	Vundrakampa	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Mimusops elengi</i> Linn.	SAPOTACEAE	Pogada	Bakula	Planted	EG WG
<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> Linn.	NYCTAGINACEAE	Chandrakaanta	Krishna-keli?	Planted	EG WG
<i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i> (Roxb.) Korth.	RUBIACEAE	Battaganapa, Bottiga	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Moghania macrophylla</i> (Willd.) O.Ktze.	FABACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	WG
<i>Mollugo nudicaulis</i> Lamk.	MOLLUGINACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Mollugo oppositifolia</i> (Linn.) A.DC.	MOLLUGINACEAE	Isukaraasikoor	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Mollugo pentaphylla</i> Linn.	MOLLUGINACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Momordica charantia</i> Linn.	CUCURBITACEAE	Kaakara	Karavellaka	A2 D2 (also cultivated)	EG WG
<i>Morinda tomentosa</i> Heyne ex Roth	RUBIACEAE	Chekkachettu, Togaruchettu	Akshiki-phala?	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lamk.	MORINGACEAE	Mulaga chettu, Mungachettu	Shigru	Planted	EG WG
<i>Morus indica</i> Linn.	MORACEAE	Mulberry chettu	--	Planted	WG
<i>Mucuna monosperma</i> DC.	FABACEAE	Pedda duladaama teega	--	A2 D2	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Mucuna prurita</i> Hook.	FABACEAE	Duladaama teega, Dula donda	Atmagupta	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i> (Linn.) M. Roem.	CUCURBITACEAE	Kuturu budama	Elavaluka	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Muntingia calabura</i> Linn.	ELAEOCARPACEAE	--	--	Planted	EG
<i>Muraya koenigii</i> (Linn.) Spreng.	RUTACEAE	Karivepaaku	Surabhinimba	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Muraya paniculata</i> (Linn.) Jack.	RUTACEAE	Karide	---	A1 D2	EG
<i>Musa ornata</i> Roxb.	MUSACEAE	Konda arati	--	A2 D1	EG
<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> Linn.	MUSACEAE	Arati	kadali	Planted	EG WG
<i>Myriostachya wightiana</i> (Nees ex Steud.) Hook. f.	POACEAE	Dabba gaudi	--	A3 D2	EG
<i>Najas minor</i> All.	NAJADACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Naravelia zeylanica</i> (Linn.) DC.	RANUNCULACEAE	Yelkakorukudu- teega	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	NELUMBONACEAE	Tadmara	Kamala	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Nelsonia canescens</i> (Lamk.) Spreng. (= <i>Nelsonia campestris</i> R.Br.)	ACANTHACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	WG
<i>Neptunia oleracea</i> Lour.	MIMOSACEAE	Pasupupoola- athapathi	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Nerium indicum</i> Mill.	APOCYNACEAE	Yerra ganneru	Rakta- karavira	Planted	EG WG
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> Linn.	SOLANACEAE	Pogaaku	Tamakhu	Cultivated	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Nilgiranthus heyneanus</i> (Nees) Bremek.	ACANTHACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	EG
<i>Nyctanthes arborescens</i> Linn.	NYCTANTHACEAE	Challasavara	Parijata	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> Burm.f.	NYMPHAEACEAE	Kaluva puvvu	Kumuda	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Nymphaea stellata</i> Willd.	NYMPHAEACEAE	Kaluva puvvu	Utpala	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Nymphoides cristatum</i> (Roxb.) O.Ktze.	MENYANTHACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Nymphoides indicum</i> (Linn.) O.Ktze.	MENYANTHACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> Linn.	LAMIACEAE	Rudrajada	Munjariki	Planted	EG WG
<i>Ocimum canum</i> Sims	LAMIACEAE	Bhutulasi	Ajaka	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> Linn.	LAMIACEAE	Tulasikoora	Vridha- tulasi	A3 D2	WG
<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn.	LAMIACEAE	Tulasi	Tulasi	Planted	EG WG
<i>Olar scandens</i> Linn.	OLACACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Operculina turpethum</i> (Linn.) Silva Manso	CONVOLVULACEAE	Tegada	Trivrit	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Oplismenus burmanni</i> (Retz.) P.Beauv.	POACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Oplismenus compositus</i> (Linn.) P.Beauv.	POACEAE	--	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Opuntia dillenii</i> Haw.	CACTACEAE	Brahma chemudu	--	A2 D3	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (Linn.) Vent.	BIGNONIACEAE	Baapanachettu, Pampini	Syonaka	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Orthosiphon rubicundus</i> Benth.	LAMIACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Oryza granulata</i> Nees et Arn. ex Steud.	POACEAE	Perantaaladhaanyam	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Oryza sativa</i> Linn.	POACEAE	Vari, Dhanyamu	Shali	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Ottelia alismoides</i> (Linn.) Pers.	HYDROCHARITACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Ougeinia oojeinensis</i> (Roxb.) Hochr.	FABACEAE	Vandanam	Tinisa	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> Linn.	OXALIDACEAE	Pulichinta	Changeri	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Oxystelma secamone</i> (Linn.) Karst.	ASCLEPIADACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i> Linn.f. (= <i>Pandanus tectorius</i> Soland, ex Parkinson)	PANDANACEAE	Mogili	Ketaki	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> Linn.	ASTERACEAE	Pitchimaachi- pathri	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Passiflora foetida</i> Linn.	PASSIFLORACEAE	Jumkamalli	Mukkopira?	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Pavetta indica</i> Linn.	RUBIACEAE	Paapidi	--	A1 D1	WG
<i>Pavetta tomentosa</i> Roxb. ex Rees	RUBIACEAE	Konda paapidi	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Pavonia odorata</i> Willd.	MALVACEAE	--	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Pedilanthus tithymaloides</i> (Linn.) Poit.	EUPHORBIACEAE	--	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Pentatropis capensis</i> (Linn.f.) Bullock	ASCLEPIADACEAE	Chitapataaku	Kakanasika?	A2 D3	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Pergularia daemia</i> (Forsk.) Chiov.	ASCLEPIADACEAE	Dittupaaku, Juttuputeega	Uthamarani	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Peristrophe bicalyculata</i> (Retz.) Nees	ACANTHACEAE	--	Kakajangha?	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Perotis indica</i> (Linn.) O.Ktze.	POACEAE	--	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Phanera vahlii</i> (Wt. et Arn.) Benth. (= <i>Bauhinia vahlii</i> Wt. et Arn.)	CAESALPINIACEAE	Addaku, Addateega		A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Phaseolus mungo</i> Linn.	FABACEAE	Minumulu	Masha	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i> Linn.	FABACEAE	Pesalu	Mudga	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Phaulopsis dorsiflora</i> (Retz.) Sant.	ACANTHACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Phoenix acaulis</i> Buch-Ham. ex Roxb.	ARECACEAE	Chitteeta	Bhukharjuri	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (Linn.) Roxb.	ARACACEAE	Yeeta chettu	Kshudra- Kharjuri	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> (Linn.) Greene	VERBENACEAE	Neeti Pippali- kaada, Bokkena	Jalakarna, Jalapippali	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i> (Linn.) Skeels	EUPHORBIACEAE	Raacha vusiri	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum. et Thonn. (= <i>p. niruri</i> non Linn.)	EUPHORBIACEAE	Nelavusiri	Temalaki, Bhudhatri	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> Linn.	EUPHORBIACEAE	Vusiri	Amalaki	A2 D2	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Phyllanthus lawii</i> Grah.	EUPHORBIACEAE	--	--	A2, D2	EG, WG
<i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i> Linn.	EUPHORBIACEAE	Pedda Nelavusiri	--	A2, D2	EG, WG
<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i> Poir.	EUPHORBIACEAE	Pulicheru Purugodu	Krishna- Kambhoji	A2, D3	EG, WG
<i>Physalis minima</i> Linn.	SOLANACEAE	Kukkabuddamokka	--	A2, D2	EG, WG
<i>Pimpinella heyneana</i> Wall.	APIACEAE	--	--	A2, D2	EG, WG
<i>Piper betle</i> Linn.	PIPERACEAE	Tamulapaaku	Tambula	Planted (Running, wild)	WG
<i>Piper longum</i> Linn.	PIPERACEAE	Pippali, Pippada	Pippali	A2, D2	EG, WG
<i>Piper nigrum</i> Linn.	PIPERACEAE	Miriyaalu	Marica	Plantation	EG, WG
<i>Pisonia aculeata</i> Linn.	NYCTAGINACEAE	Konkidipeesu, Kokkita teega	--	A2, D2	EG, WG
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> Linn.	ARACEAE	Anlara taamara, Poonachu	Jalakumbhi, Variparni?	A2, D2	EG, WG
<i>Pithecellobium</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	MIMOSACEAE	Seema chinta	--	Planted	EG, WG
<i>Plumbago indica</i> Linn. (<i>Plumbago rosea</i> Linn.)	PLUMBAGINACEAE	Yerra chitra- mulam	Rakta- Chitraka	A2, D2	EG, WG
<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> Linn.	PLUMBAGINACEAE	Tella chitramulam	Sweta- Chitraka	A2, D3	EG, WG
<i>Plumeria acuminata</i> Ait.	APOCYNACEAE	Nooru varahaalu	--	Planted	EG, WG

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Polyalthia cerasoides</i> (Roxb.) Hook. f. et Thoms.	ANNONACEAE	Chilakaduddi	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Sonnerat) Thw.	ANNONACEAE	Naramaamidi	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Polyalthia suberosa</i> Thw.	ANNONACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Polygonum flaccidum</i> Meissn.	POLYGONACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Polygonum glabrum</i> Linn.	POLYGONACEAE	--	--	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Polygonum plebeium</i> R.Br.	POLYGONACEAE	--	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (Linn.) Pierre Vide <i>Derris indica</i> (Lamk.) Bennett					
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> Linn.	PORTULACACEAE	Paayili koora	Brihallonika	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Portulaca quadrifida</i> Linn.	PORTULACACEAE	Goddu paayili- koora	Lonika	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> (Sw.) DC.	MIMOSACEAE	English tumma	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Prosopis cineraria</i> (Linn.) Druce	MIMOSACEAE	Jammi chettu	Sami	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Protium serratum</i> (Wall. ex Colebr.) Engl.	BURSERACEAE	Pullagarugudu	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Psidium guajava</i> Linn.	MYRTACEAE	Jaama chettu	--	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Pteris pellucida</i> Presl.	ADIANTACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	FABACEAE	Vegisa, Vengisa, Yegisa	Bijasara	A3 D3	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	STERCULIACEAE				
<i>Pterospermum xylocarpum</i> (Gaertn.) Sant. et Wagh (= <i>Pterospermum heyneanum</i> Wall. ex Wt. et Arn.) <i>Pueraria tuberosa</i> (Roxb. ex Willd.) DC.		Gorremukka chettu Lolugu chettu	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Punica granatum</i> Linn.	FABACEAE	Dharagummudu	Vidari	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Pupalia lappacea</i> (Linn.) Juss.	PUNICACEAE	Daanmma	Dadima	Planted	EG WG
<i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i> Wall.	AMARANTHACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Quisqualis indica</i> Linn.	EUPHORBIACEAE	Putrajeevi	Putranjiva	A1 D2	WG
<i>Radermachera xylocarpa</i> (Roxb.) K. Schum.	COMBRETACEAE	--	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Randia dumetorum</i> Lamk.	BIGNONIACEAE	Paamubaampini	--	A1 D2	WG
<i>Randia malabarica</i> Lamk.	RUBIACEAE	Manga	Madana	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Rauvolfia serpentina</i> (Linn.) Benth. ex Kurz	RUBIACEAE	Pedana	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Rhaphidophora pertusa</i> Schott	APOCYNACEAE	Paathaalagarudi	Sarpagandha	A1 D2	EG WG
<i>Rhinacanthus nasuta</i> (Linn.) Kurz	ARACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Ricinus communis</i> Linn.	ACANTHACEAE	--	Yutikaparni?	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Rivea hypocrateriformis</i> (Desv.) Choisy	EUPHORBIACEAE	Aamudamu	Eranda	Planteo	EG WG
<i>Rorippa indica</i> (Linn.) Hiern	CONVOLVULACEAE	Boddi teega	--	A2 D2	EG WG
		--	--	A2 D2	EG WG

002291

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Rumex vesicarius</i> Linn.	POLYGONACEAE	Chukka koora	Chukra?	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> Linn.	POACEAE	Cheruku	Ikshu	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> Linn.	POACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Salicornia brachiata</i> Roxb.	CHENOPODIACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Salvinia auriculata</i> Aublet	SALVINIACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Samanea saman</i> (Jacq.) Merr. (= <i>Pithecellobium saman</i> (Jacq.) Benth.)	MIMOSACEAE	Nidraganneru	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Sansevieria roxburghiana</i> Schult.f.	AGAVACEAE	Chaaganaara	Murva?	Planted	EG WG
<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i> Vahl	SAPINDACEAE	Kunkudu	Arishta	A2 D2 Also planted	EG WG
<i>Sarcostemma acidum</i> (Roxb.) Voigt	ASCLEPIADACEAE	Teega jemudu	Somavalli?	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Schefflera venulosa</i> (Wt. et Arn.) Harms	ARALIACEAE	Sippariteega	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Schleicheria oleosa</i> (Lour.) Oken	SAPINDACEAE	Busichettu	Kosamra	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Schrebera swietenoides</i> Roxb.	OLEACEAE	Mokkam	Mokshaka	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Scirpus articularis</i> Roxb.	CYPERACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Scleria corymbosa</i> Roxb.	CYPERACEAE	--	--	A2 D3	EG
<i>Scoparia dulcis</i> Linn.	SCROPHULARIACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Sebastiania chamaelea</i> (Linn.) Muell.-Arg.	EUPHORBACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> Linn.f.	ANACARDIACEAE	Nallajeedi	Bhallataka	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Sesamum indicum</i> Linn.	PEDALIACEAE	Nuvvulu	Tila	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Sesbania bispinosa</i> Fawcett et Rendle	FABACEAE	--	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (Linn.) Pers.	FABACEAE	Avisa chettu	Agasthya	Planted	EG WG
<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> Linn.	AIZOACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm.f.	MALVACEAE	--	Bala?	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Sida cordata</i> (Burm.f.) Borss.	MALVACEAE	--	Nagabala?	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Sida cordifolia</i> Linn.	MALVACEAE	--	Bala	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Sida mysorensis</i> Wt. et. Arn. (= <i>Sida glutinosa</i> Cav.)	MALVACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Siegesbeckia orientalis</i> Linn.	ASTERACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Smilax zeylanica</i> Linn.	SMILACACEAE	Kummariteega, Mullataamara teega		A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Solanum incanum</i> Linn.	SOLANACEAE	Challa mulamkaaya	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Solanum indicum</i> Linn.	SOLANACEAE	Nallamulaga, Chittimulaga, Chitra chettu	Brihati	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Solanum melongena</i> Linn.	SOLANACEAE	Vankaaya	Vartaka, Vrintaka	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> Linn.	SOLANACEAE	Gaajukoora	Kakamachi	A2 D2	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Solanum surattense</i> Burm.f. (= <i>S. xanthocarpum</i> Schrad. et Wendle.)	SOLANACEAE	Nelamulaka	Kantakari	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Solanum verbascifolium</i> Linn.	SOLANACEAE	Kodituppa	--	A3 D2	EG
<i>Solanum torvum</i> Swartz	SOLANACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Solanum trilobatum</i> Linn.	SOLANACEAE	Utchinta teega	Alarka?	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Sonneratia apetala</i> Buch.-Ham.	SONNERATIACEAE	Kaalinga	---	A3 D2	EG
<i>Sorghum halepense</i> (Linn.) Pers.	POACEAE	Rellu	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Sorghum vulgare</i> (Linn.) Pers.	POACEAE	Jonna	--	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Soyimida febrifuga</i> A. Juss.	MELIACEAE	Somichettu	Mamsarohini?	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Spermadietyon suaveolens</i> Roxb.	RUBIACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> Linn.	ASTERACEAE	Bodasaramu	Munditaka	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Sphenoclea zeylanica</i> Gaertn.	SPHENOCLEACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Spilanthes paniculata</i> Wall. ex DC.	ASTERACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Spinifer littoreus</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.	POACEAE	Raavanasurudi - Meesaalu	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Stachytarpheta urticaefolia</i> (Salisb.) Sims	VERBENACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Stemodia viscosa</i> Roxb.	SCROPHULARIACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Stenochlaena palustris</i> (Burm.) Bedd.	BLECHNACEAE	Jerriteega	--	A2 D1	EG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Stephania japonica</i> (Thunb.) Miers	MENISPERMACEAE	--	Raja patha?	A1 D2	EG
<i>Sterculia urens</i> Roxb.	STERCULIACEAE	Kovvela chettu, Kovilachettu, Tapasi chettu	Kateera	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Streblus asper</i> Lour.	MORACEAE	Barrinka	Sakhota	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Strychnos nuxvomica</i> Linn.	STRYCHNACEAE (=LOGANIACEAE sensu lato)	Mushini, Mushidi	Vishamushiti, Kupeelu	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Strychnos potatorum</i> Linn.f.	STRYCHNACEAE	Chilla, Indupa	Kataka	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Suaeda nudiflora</i> (Willd.) Moq.	CHENOPODIACEAE	Eelakooru, Ulakooru	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Sutera glandulosa</i> Roth	SCROPHULARIACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Symphorema polyandrum</i> Wt.	SYMPHOREMATAACEAE	Mandarateega	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Synnema uliginosa</i> (Buch.-Ham. ex Benth.) O.Ktze.	ACANTHACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG
(=Cardanthera uliginosa Buch.-Ham. ex Benth.)	MYRTACEAE	Neredu	Jambu	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (Linn.) Skeels	APOCYNACEAE	Adavimalle?	Nandyavarta?	Planted, running wild.	EG WG
<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i> (Linn.) R.Br. ex Koem. et Schult.	ASTERACEAE	Bantipoolu	Jhandu	Planted	EG WG
<i>Tagetes erecta</i> Linn.	CAESALPINIACEAE	Chinta chettu	Cincha, Amlika	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> Linn.					

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RUBIACEAE	Kommu paapidi	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Tarenna asiatica</i> (Linn.) Alston					
<i>Taxillus tomentosus</i> (Roth) Tiegh.	LORANTHACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Tecoma stans</i> (Linn.) Juss. emend. H.B.K.	BIGNONIACEAE	--	--	Planted	EG WG
<i>Tectona grandis</i> Linn.f.	VERBENACEAE	Teku	Saka	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Tephrosia hirta</i> Buch.-Ham.	FABACEAE	Nooguvempali	--	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (Linn.) Pers.	FABACEAE	Vempali	Sharapunkha	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Teramnus labialis</i> (Linn.f.) Spreng.	FABACEAE	Kaaruminumu	Mashaparni	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Teramnus mollis</i> Benth.	FABACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Dalz. et Gibs.	COMBRETACEAE	Arjuna, Tellamaddi, Yerumaddi	Arjuna	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Breyne ex Gaertn.) Roxb.	COMBRETACEAE	Taade chettu, Tandrikaaya chettu	Vibhitaka	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Terminalia catappa</i> Linn.	COMBRETACEAE	Baadam chettu	Grahadruma?	Planted	EG WG
<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.	COMBRETACEAE	Karaka	Haritaki	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wt. et Arn.	COMBRETACEAE	Nallamaddi	Asana? Aswakarna?	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Thespesia laxa</i> (Anderss.) A.Camus	POACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	WG
<i>Thespesia triandra</i> Forsk.	POACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	WG
<i>Theobroma cacao</i> Linn.	STERCULIACEAE	Cocoa	--	Plantation	EG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Thespesia populnea</i> (Linn.) Soland. ex Corr.	MALVACEAE	Gangaraavi	Parisha	A3 D2 (Also Planted)	EG WG
<i>Thevetia peruviana</i> (Pers.) K. Schum.	APOCYNACEAE	Patcha ganneeru	Pita kara- vira	Planted	EG WG
<i>Thunbergia laevis</i> Nees	THUNBERGIACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Thysanolaena maxima</i> (Roxb.) O. Ktze.	POACEAE	Kondacheepuru	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Tiliacora acuminata</i> (Lamk.) Miers	MENISPERMACEAE	Teegamushti, Teegamushini	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers ex Hook.f. et Thoms.	MENISPERMACEAE	Tippateega	Guduchi	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Tinospora sinensis</i> (Lour.) Merr.	MENISPERMACEAE	Kodipuri teega	Guduchi	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Toddalia asiatica</i> Lamk.	RUTACEAE	Varra kasinda	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Tragia cannabina</i> Linn.	EUPHORBIACEAE	Doolagondi	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Tragia involucrata</i> Linn.	EUPHORBIACEAE	Nusileniteega	Vrichikali?	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Trema orientalis</i> (Linn.) Bl.	ULMACEAE	Oluguchettu	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> Linn.	AIZOACEAE	Galijeru	Varshabhu	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> - Linn.	ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	Palleru	Gokshura	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Trichodesma indicum</i> R.Br.	BORAGINACEAE	--	Adhahpushpa	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Trichosanthes anguina</i> Linn.	CUCURBITACEAE	Potlakaaya	Patola	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Trichosanthes bracteata</i> (Lamk.) Voigt	CUCURBITACEAE	Kaakidonda	Vishala?	A2 D2	EG WG

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i> Linn.	CUCURBITACEAE	Pitchukapotla	Patola	A2 D2	WG
<i>Tridax procumbens</i> Linn.	ASTERACEAE	Bellapukaada, Gaddichemanti	Vishalya- karani?	A3 D4	EG WG
<i>Triumfetta pilosa</i> Roth	TILIACEAE	--	--	A2 D1	EG
<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> Jacq.	TILIACEAE	Chitrika	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Tylophora indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.	ASCLEPIADACEAE	--	Ajadvishta, Arkaparni	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Typha angustata</i> Bory et Chaub.	TYPHACEAE	Neeti Jammu	Gundra	A4 D3	EG WG
<i>Uraria rufescens</i> (DC.) Schindle	FABACEAE	Dokkikampa	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Urena lobata</i> Linn.	MALVACEAE	--	--	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Utricularia stellaris</i> Linn.f.	LENTIBULARIACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Vallisneria spiralis</i> Linn.	HYDROCHARITACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Vanda tessellata</i> (Roxb.) Hook. ex G. Don (= <i>V. roxburghii</i> R.Br.)	ORCHIDACEAE	Chintamardadi	Rasna?	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Ventilago calyculata</i> Tul.	RHAMNACEAE	Yerrachidatalu, Yerrachiru maanu- teega	--	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Vernonia anthelmintica</i> (Linn.) Willd.	ASTERACEAE	Cheekanuvvu, Adavijilakarra	Somaraji?	A2 D2	EG
<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> (Linn.) Less.	ASTERACEAE	--	Sahadevi	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Vernonia divergens</i> (Roxb.) Edgew.	ASTERACEAE	--	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i> (Linn.) Nash	POACEAE	Vattiveru	Usira	A2 D2	EG WG

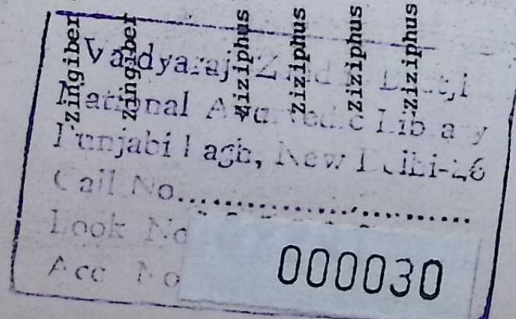
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Vicoa indica</i> (Willd.) Cass.	ASTERACEAE	--	Vandhyavari?	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Viscum orientale</i> Willd.	LORANTHACEAE	--	Kamini?	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Vitex negundo</i> Linn.	VERBENACEAE	Vaavili	Nirgundi	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Vitex peduncularis</i> Wall.	VERBENACEAE	--	--	--	WG
<i>Volutarella divaricata</i> Benth.	ASTERACEAE	--	--	A3 d2	EG WG
<i>Waltheria indica</i> Linn.	STERCULIACEAE	--	--	A3 D2	EG WG
<i>Withania somnifera</i> (Linn.) Dunal	SOLANACEAE	Pennerudumpa	Aswagandha	A2 D2	EG WG
<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> (Linn.) Kurz	LYTHRACEAE	Aarepuvvu, Jaaaji	Dhataki	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> R.Br. var. <i>rothii</i> (G.Don) Hook.f.	APOCYNACEAE	Chittipaala	Asita kutaja	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Wrightia tomentosa</i> (Roxb.) Roem. ex Schult.	APOCYNACEAE	Paala, Tedlappaala	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> Linn.	ASTERACEAE	--	Artagala?	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Xantolis tomentosa</i> (Roxb.) Raf.	SAPOTACEAE	Paalagotti	--	A2 D2	EG
<i>Xylia xylocarpa</i> (Roxb.) Taub.	MIMOSACEAE	Konda tangedu	Kanakakuli?	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Zanthoxylum limonella</i> (Dennst.) Alston	RUTACEAE	Rakshamaanu Ratchamaanu	Tikta?	A2 D2	EG
(= <i>Z. rhetsa</i> (Roxb.) DC.)					

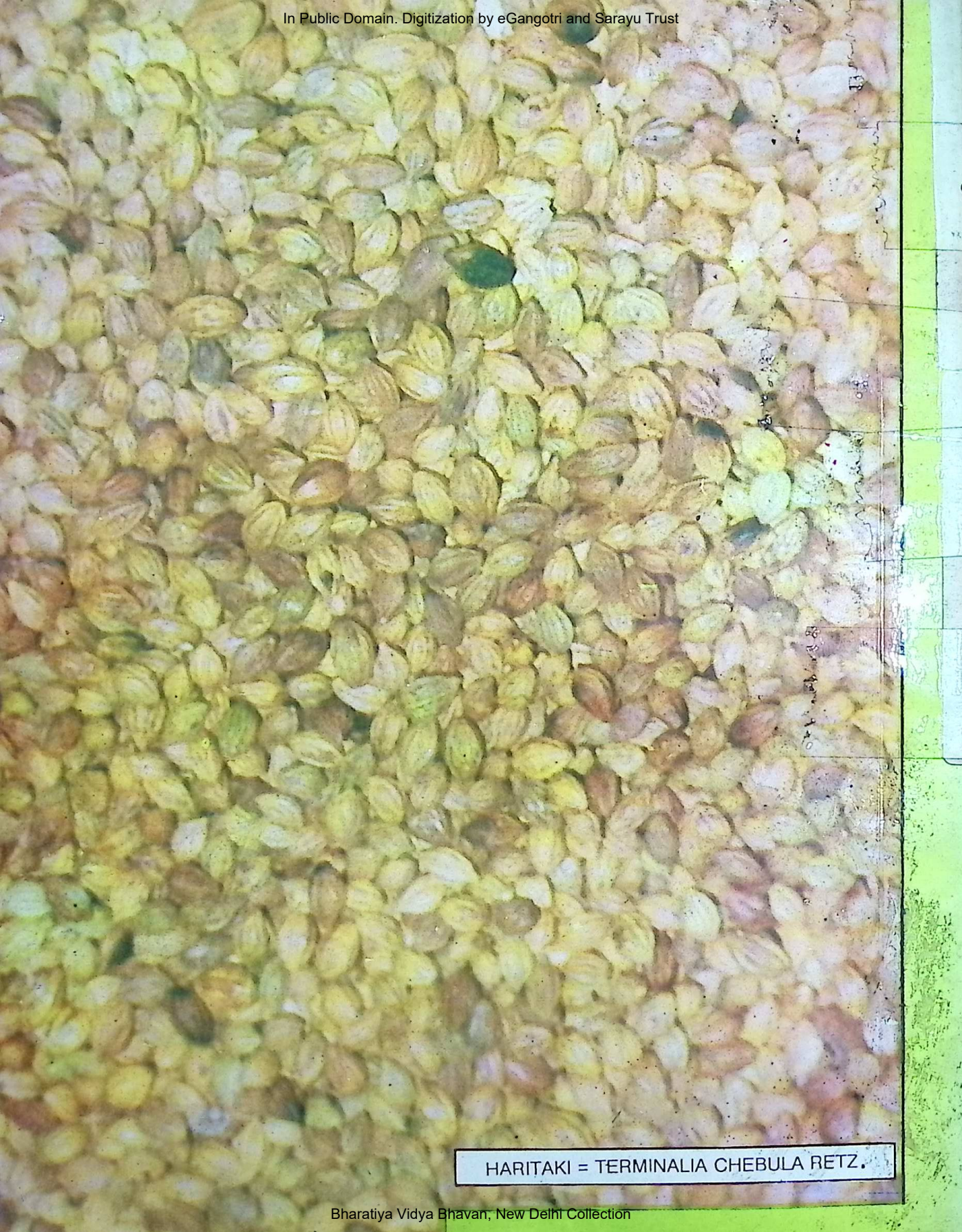
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Zea mays</i> Linn.	POACEAE	Jonna Potthu	Makkaya, Sikhalu	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc.	ZINGIBERACEAE	Allamu	Ardraka	Cultivated	EG WG
<i>Zingiber roseum</i> (Roxb.) Rosc.	ZINGIBERACEAE	Kondala dumpa, Rajula dumpa, Rajula bangaaram	--	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lamk.	RHAMNACEAE	Regu	Badari	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Ziziphus oenoplia</i> (Linn.) Mill.	RHAMNACEAE	Pariki	Vallibadari	A3 D3	EG WG
<i>Ziziphus xylopyra</i> Willd.	RHAMNACEAE	Kanusu gotte	Ghonta	A2 D3	EG WG
<i>Ziziphus rugosa</i> Lamk.	RHAMNACEAE	Pindiparimi	--	A2 D2	EG WG

Abbreviations:- E G : East Godavari ; W G : West Godavari

Abundance and distribution:- A1 D1 : Rare and solitary
A2 D2 : Few and infrequent
A3 D3 : Abundant and common
A4 D4 : Most abundant and quite common.

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HARITAKI = *Terminalia chebula* Retz.